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ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI LISTS 'SOYUZ-83' OBSERVERS

AU131152 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Recognition for Combat Expertise"]

[Text] Joint exercises called "Soyuz-83" are taking place on the territory of the PPR, the CSSR, and the GDR. Subunits of land and naval forces of the Warsaw Pact states are taking part in them. On 7 June, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who is directing the exercises, visited one group of forces to observe how specified combat tasks are carried out.

The following were present: Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

The following chiefs of Army Main Political Administration were also present: Division General Jozef Baryla of the Polish Army, Colonel General Antonin Brabec of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Colonel General Heinz Kessler of the GDR National People's Army, as well as Lieutenant General Boris Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other generals and officers of the allied armies.

The high level of soldiers' combat training and discipline, their proficiency in the use of the most modern technology, and the efficient co-activity of the exercising subunits of the fraternal armies were stressed.

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU140756 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0747 GMT on 14 June begins a live relay from Sofia Airport of the departure of a Bulgarian party-state delegation, led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on an official and friendly visit to Hungary.

The announcer describes the "successful development of Bulgarian-Hungarian relations" and attributes this development to the summit meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, as well as to the Bulgarian-Hungarian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Pioneers hand Todor Zhivkov flowers and wish him a safe journey. "The pilot of the special airplane" reports to Todor Zhivkov that all is ready for takeoff and that the engines have started.

The announcer identifies "Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, and Stanish Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee on Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation," as members of the Bulgarian party-state delegation. Further, he identifies the following officials as being at the airport to see the delegation off: "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov."

The live relay from Sofia Airport ends at 0752 GMT.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

AU131128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 83 pp 1,6

[Joint Bulgarian-Turkish communique on the 6-9 June official visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, to Turkey]

[Text] At the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made an official visit to Turkey from 6 to 9 June.

During his visit the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited various economic, cultural, and tourist sites in Ankara and Izmir, and was briefed on the achievements of the Turkish people.

The two state leaders conducted talks in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and in a constructive spirit, during which they reviewed the present state of bilateral relations and their prospects, and exchanged opinions on some topical international issues of mutual interest. They expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey, and determined that these relations are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. They correspond to the interests of the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples and constitute an important factor in strengthening peace and stability in the Balkans.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Republic of Turkey stressed the great significance of the summit meetings, which have become traditional, for developing relations between the two countries and expressed their determination to continue these meetings in the future also. They also noted the positive role of contacts between members of the governments and between representatives of official departments and institutes, as well as business meetings, all of which contribute favorably to the development of Bulgarian-Turkish relations, and expressed their willingness to continue and encourage such meetings.

The two sides reviewed their economic relations and found out that generally they are developing successfully, despite the fact that the progress that has been achieved does not correspond with the existing possibilities. They highly evaluated the activity of the Joint Bulgarian-Turkish Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation and its subcommissions on transportation and communications, power supply, tourism, agriculture, scientific-technical cooperation, trade, and industry. Their activity is a substantial contribution to developing the two countries' economic relations.

During the talks the two sides expressed the wish to improve the structure of the trade exchange, simultaneously with increasing its volume, so that a better balance can be achieved. In this context they stressed that in order to achieve this it would be beneficial to implement the already contracted initiatives and search for new forms of cooperation, namely, industrial production-sharing, and creating joint enterprises, the production of which would be directed toward satisfying the two countries' needs and for export to third countries.

The two sides also noted with satisfaction that the mutually beneficial steps taken in the area of communications, and automobile, air, and railroad transportation represent a good basis for developing cooperation in these areas, and expressed willingness to supplement this cooperation by establishing in the shortest time a Ro-Ro line between their Black Sea ports.

The two state leaders noted that contacts and cooperation in the areas of culture, science, sport, and tourism, which are being implemented within the framework of periodically signed programs and protocols, contribute to the better mutual acquaintance of the two countries' peoples, and expressed their willingness to expand them in the future.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the decision of the two countries to begin negotiations on 14 June 1983 in Ankara on the delineation of the territorial waters and the continental shelf between Bulgaria and Turkey in the Black Sea, as well as on resolving the Rezovska River issue, and agreed to issue the necessary instructions to their delegations to find mutually acceptable solutions of these issues through fruitful negotiations.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Republic of Turkey exchanged opinions on some topical international issues of common interest and noted with satisfaction that their positions on many issues are similar or close.

Expressing their serious concern with the dangerous development of the international situation, they stressed the need for all countries to make efforts to remove the reasons for international tension, and to preserve peace and security in Europe and the world.

In this context they stressed the necessity of undertaking measures for stopping the arms race and reaching positive results in the negotiations on reducing and limiting arms and armed forces to the lowest possible level in both the nuclear and conventional spheres. They think that the success of the USSR-U.S. Geneva INF [intermediate-range nuclear force] and START talks would be a significant contribution to preserving world peace and security and would mark the beginning of a real disarmament process.

The two sides expressed their determination to make all efforts for protecting and continuing the process that began with the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. In this context, they advocated the quickest possible completion of the Madrid meeting by adopting an essential and balanced document, which would include a decision on convening a conference on the measures for strengthening confidence and security, and for disarmament in Europe.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. The two state leaders stressed the significance of the mutual confidence and good-neighborliness among Balkan countries and confirmed that the efforts to strengthen peace and stability in this region will facilitate an improvement in the political climate in Europe. They expressed their conviction that expanding and strengthening bilateral cooperation between the Balkan states would reveal new possibilities for multilateral cooperation in concrete issues of common interest for the region's countries.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Republic of Turkey noted with concern the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and stressed the necessity for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East problem on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories conquered in 1967 and afterwards, recognizing the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their independent state, and guaranteeing the security of all states in the region. They condemned the aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of a part of its territory by Israel, and declared themselves for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for guaranteeing its independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity.

The two sides expressed their support for peacefully solving the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey again expressed satisfaction with the constructive spirit of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect, and stressed their conviction that these talks will produce a new impulse for the further development of relations between the two neighboring countries, something that is in the interest of peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, to make an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Izmir, 9 June 1983

PROTOCOL WITH FRG EMERGES FROM JOINT COMMISSION

AU091613 Sofia BTA in English 1520 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA) -- The seventh session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The protocol was signed by Mr Petur Bashikarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade and by Mr Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The state and the prospects for further economic development were on the agenda of the talks, with special attention being attached to trade, industrial cooperation, of cooperation in agriculture and the cooperation on third markets. It was found with satisfaction that bilateral economic relations are developing favourably and that the intensive business contacts between firms and enterprises of Bulgaria and West Germany have contributed substantially to this favourable development. In spite of the worsened international situation at present, trade continues to rise. The view was unanimously expressed that the further improvement of the structure of trade and the increased efforts for the achievement of better balanced trade was in the interests of the two countries.

At present there are more than seventy agreements on industrial cooperation and fourteen general and framework agreements for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany. The opinion was expressed at the session that the results of industrial cooperation still fall short of the existing possibilities of the two countries. Favourable chances of cooperation exist in metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, the electric and the light industry and also in designing and engineering activities. Power generation, environment conservation and the invention of technologies for improving the quality of manufacture are among the promising spheres of cooperation.

BALEV HONORS HEAD OF OXFORD PUBLISHING HOUSE

AU111853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Summary] A celebration marking the 60th birthday of Robert Maxwell, president of the British publishing house Pergamon Press, has been held in Oxford. "Milko Balev, who attended the celebration, presented the Stara Planina Order First Degree to Robert Maxwell for his contribution to the development of Bulgarian-British relations and for his activities in favor of peace, cooperation, and understanding among the peoples and on the occasion of his 60th birthday."

Milko Balev also read a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Robert Maxwell. "We know you as a great and genuine friend of Bulgaria," Zhivkov's letter says. "The Bulgarian public deeply respects your contribution to worthily commemorating the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state and also your multifaceted activity for exchanging cultural, scientific, and political values among the peoples. We highly assess your efforts for strengthening confidence, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation between East and West."

Following this, Robert Maxwell expressed gratitude to Todor Zhivkov. He spoke about "the particular importance of the works and personality of Lyudmila Zhivkova for world culture."

EXTREMISTS IN PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT FAULTED

AU131204 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 83 p 6

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "A Year Burdened by Decades of Deprivation of Rights; Instead of a Balance Sheet of the 12 Months of the Aggression Against Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] The struggle for the unity and, hence, the existence of the Palestinian national liberation movement has not ended. The United States, in particular, has not given up the endeavor to implement Reagan's Middle East plan of 1 September last year. This is shown also by the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement under U.S. auspices.

Neither do the radical Arab circles benefit the unity of Palestinians, circles that are trying to initiate formation of extremist factions in the Palestinian resistance movement on the basis of rejecting all political and other forms and forums of struggle for the Palestinian cause except armed struggle. At the same time, we have to remember that during the most difficult moments of the Lebanese drama, during the battle for Beirut, the support of these forces for the armed struggle of the Palestinians and Lebanese was not up to the needs and possibilities of effective actions of solidarity.

Armed struggle is, needless to say, inseparable from national liberation movements and renouncing it would amount to resigning, to giving up the ultimate goal of struggle. However, at the same time, this form of struggle must not be placed in opposition to building mainstays for the resistance movement in the political and diplomatic spheres. Discussions and even sharp polemics on these affairs also lie at the bottom of the conflicts between a group of officers of the military segments of Fatah, the largest Palestinian organization, deployed in the Lebanese al-Biqa' Valley and the leadership of this organization. The sharp criticism of the group of radical officers is concentrated on the person of Yasir 'Arafat.

Although this conflict, which is gradually being solved, can be understood as part of the search for the direction of the tactics of struggle in the period "after the battle for Beirut," one cannot fail to see that this is happening at the most inopportune moment, at a time of stepped-up Israeli-American pressure on neighboring Syria, which does not exclude the threat of Israel aggression against this country, at a time of the virtual capitulation of a part of the Lebanese bourgeoisie in government positions before the American-Israeli plan to enslave and split Lebanon.

BUDAPEST MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

Led by Marothy

LD131315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Prague CPCZ city committee, a delegation of the Budapest MSZMP city committee led by Laszlo Marothy, its first secretary and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, arrived today in Prague on an official friendly visit. Our Budapest comrades will be exchanging information above all on internal party work. They will visit some Prague enterprises and factories and will have talks on strengthening cooperation between the party bodies of both capital cities.

Meeting With Kapek

LD131931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee, and Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee, today evaluated the mutual regular contacts and exchanges of experiences that contribute to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation not only between Prague and Budapest but also between the two fraternal countries.

Antonin Kapek then spoke about the most important tasks of Communists in Prague, set by the conclusions of the 16th party congress and the city party conference, about the development of and construction in Prague and the city's preparations for the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD120148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Talks ended today in Bucharest between Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They assessed the current state of economic and commercial cooperation between both countries and discussed opportunities for further strengthening it. At the end of the talks they signed an agreement on expanding the commercial exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Romania for the coming period. Minister Bohumil Urban has left Bucharest by air for home.

NINTH JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS

Leaders in Attendance

LD140135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Last year's results, shown in the state final account of the Czechoslovak Federation, were discussed today in Prague by deputies of our highest representative body. The 2-day ninth joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly was opened by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. At the session he welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Discussion Topics

LD140154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium convened in Prague today under the chairmanship of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

It discussed a report by the federal minister of labor and social affairs on the development of a wage policy and on the use of material incentives connected with implementing the set of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy.

Chairmen of the chambers of the Federal Assembly, Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, informed the Presidium of the discussions held on this report in the committees and presidia of the chambers. From the conclusions of these discussions it emerged that the wage policy and system of remuneration for work must be considered one of the most significant, and at the same time, one of the most sensitive spheres of economic policy.

The Federal Assembly Presidium went on to discuss a report on the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the notion of improving health care for workers industry and agriculture. It also heard information concerning the processing of suggestions and comments brought up by deputies at the last joint session of the chambers, which had discussed reports of the Federal Government on the implementation of its policy document. It also discussed reports concerning the international contacts of our supreme legislative body and the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union, which took place in the first half of this year.

The Federal Assembly Presidium also promulgated the full text of the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure [obcsansky soudni rad], the Law on the Family, and the Notary's Code.

Address by Finance Minister

LD140210 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler said todav that the state budget was balanced last year, despite changes in the originally planned creation and use of resources.

The income of the state budget was 314,200 million crowns, 2.6 per cent more than planned, and 157 million more than the expenditures, Minister Ler said at today's joint session of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, attended also by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Minister Ler stressed that special emphasis was laid last year on higher effectiveness and greater economy. The plan provided for a slower growth in non-investment expenditures and lower investments.

He pointed out that a number of shortcomings still exist in putting the economy onto the track of intensive development which must be the decisive criterion of the achieved results.

"Despite partial improvements, we cannot be satisifed with the insufficient utilization of production assets, with the application of scientific and technical findings, and with the technical standard of quality of a number of products. The intensity of innovation activity does not meet the high demands on foreign markets and domestic needs. All this has a negative effect on the level and dynamics of social productivity of labour."

Minister Ler underlined the need for higher effectiveness in the whole national economy, for full use of the extensive economic potential of the country, fuller utilization of raw materials and energy, and more effective use of the high qualifications of the work force.

"Last year, just as in previous years, our economy was adversely affected by the worsening overall relationship between import and export prices. From this point of view, all-round development of cooperation with the Soviet Union is of extraordinary importance for us. The Soviet Union, our largest trade partner, accounts for more than a third of our foreign trade", Minister Ler said, adding that further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is envisaged.

Intensification of economic development within the CMEA community creates favourable conditions for further development of cooperation and specialization, and for joint acquisition of raw materials and energy resources.

Finance Minister Leopold Ler spoke in the Federal Assembly of the need for broad participation in the international division of labour and integration within the CMEA community, as a prerequisite for wider use of automation, robots and computers in production processes.

He said that in 1982, monetary incomes of the Czechoslovak population rose by 4.1 per cent, expenditures by 3 per cent. The average monthly pay went up by 2.3 per cent, to 2,738 crowns.

State expenditure on social services for the population also increased. Expenditure of non-investment character reached 142,900 million crowns, i.e. 9,800 million more than in 1981. The largest share, 77,900 million crowns, was for social security.

House of Nations Deputy Drahoslav Krenek said in the debate on the state closing account of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1982 that the results must be regarded as positive, in view of the decisive objectives of the plan and the unfavourable influence of the development of world economy.

He appreciated that the efforts to maintain external economic equilibrium and to reduce indebtedness in free currencies were successful, and said the main task was to raise the export capability of the economy.

Deputy Milan Felix spoke of the need for goal-oriented, fast and effective application of scientific-technical progress, and of existing shortcomings in the planned development of science and economy which adversely affect foreign trade because they make it necessary to import goods that could be made in Czechoslovakia.

House of the People Deputy Jozef Belko stressed the importance of workers' initiative for rational use of fuels and energy, and pointed out that last year, in the field of transport alone, savings of diesel and aviation fuel were 219,000 tonnes.

Nine deputies of both houses of the Federal Assembly spoke in the debate, mainly on effectiveness in the various spheres of the national economy, remuneration, and bank credits.

JOINT DIRECTIVE FOR 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU041428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 83 pp 3-4

[Joint directive of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR Council of Ministers, and FDGB National Executive Committee on the elaboration of the 1984 national economic plan]

[Text] The elaboration of the 1984 national economic plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, institutions, and local and central state organs, and the detailed consultations on its aims and tasks are marked by praise for the life and work of Karl Marx, the greatest son of the German people and founder of scientific socialism.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress as well as the fundamental orientation given by the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the fifth meeting of the Central Committee and at the meeting with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships, the elaboration of the 1984 national economic plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, and the fundamental discussion of its aims and tasks are to be closely linked with the universal fulfillment and the purposeful overfulfillment of the tasks of the 1983 plan. With the further implementation of the economic strategy for the eighties decided by the 10th SED Congress, a decisive contribution to further strengthening the GDR and thus to securing peace is to be made. By comprehensively utilizing all factors of the intensively expanded reproduction, a high development pace for the national economy must be implemented in 1984, too, which will also guarantee the continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy under the conditions of the difficult international class confrontation.

For this purpose all work collectives and all working people must accomplish great work deeds in socialist competition under the slogan "High performance growth by increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality -- everything for the benefit of the people and peace!"

In working out the 1984 national economic plan, the main thing is to direct the mass initiative emanating from the SED policy, which is aimed at benefiting the people, securing the things that have so far been achieved and continuing to gradually increase the people's material and cultural living standard.

Of particular importance for increasing effectiveness and quality of work within the framework of the entire national economy is the implementation of tasks set by the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships to implement the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress and the many thousands of competition commitments undertaken by the working people and work collectives in this connection which are characterized by deep trust in the policy of the SED and by a great sense of political responsibility. These initiatives are to be comprehensively directed at the purposeful discovery of performance and efficiency reserves and to be made effective with the plan drafts for the year 1984, too.

The state tasks for the elaboration of the 1984 national economic plan decided by the Council of Ministers form the basis for working out the plan drafts for 1984 in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, as well as in the local and central state organs.

They contain the national economic requirements and material conditions for further consistently implementing the policy decided for the benefit of the people with due consideration for the changed foreign political and foreign economic conditions.

The state tasks of 1984 are the obligatory state aims for increasing achievements, production, and efficiency.

To secure a high growth in the national income, the elaboration of the 1984 plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions is to be concentrated on the consistent implementation of the economic strategy of the 1980's, above all on:

-- a significant increase in the contribution of science and technology, particularly for a greater increase in labor productivity;

-- the achievement of high growth rates in net production by purposefully decreasing production consumption;

-- the highest possible refinement of available energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials as well as their most rational and efficient use;

-- the complete utilization of the social labor capacity, an increase in work discipline, and job savings with the help of the Schwedt initiative;

-- the more rational utilization of the existing basic funds and the efficient application of the domestic rationalization means to modernize the basic assets;

-- the fulfillment of export tasks in accordance with the plan and the agreements with good economic results and the further deepening of the socialist economic integration;

-- the further increase in production efficiency by decreasing the prime costs and increasing profits for socialism.

For this purpose the measures provided for the resolution of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers for further improving the management, planning, and economic accounting are to be consistently implemented in order to use all the intellectual and material potential more efficiently to effectively shape the economy. The main thing is to direct the interests of the combines, enterprises, and individual work collectives even more strongly toward highly efficient management.

In the elaboration of the 1984 national economic plan and in the detailed discussion of its aims and tasks with the working people, the development of performance and efficiency reserves is to be organized by the executives in close cooperation with the trade unions, the youth organizations, and the chamber of technology.

In drafting the 1984 plan, comparative performance appraisal is to be purposefully applied as a basic method of the political leadership of economic processes. Any performance comparison must focus on the input-output analysis. By constantly checking input and output, by comparing the performances of the best, as well as by utilizing their experiences, productivity and effectiveness, reserves must be tapped on an essentially broader scale and the input of human and materialized labor must be consistently reduced. Through qualified management work at the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and the institutions of industry, the building trade, agriculture transportation, the postal and communications service, water economy, trade, and all other sectors of the national economy, the prerequisites must be created for ensuring that every work collective and every working person is able to contribute to a 1984 plan that is aimed at high performance and effectiveness.

The great readiness of the working people to effectively support the policy that serves the interests of the people -- the fact making itself felt in every family that it is possible to lead a secure life by achieving high economic results -- must be comprehensively utilized in socialist competition. The creative initiatives of the youth in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" under the motto "Good results for everyone every day," especially regarding youth projects, are to be comprehensively supported. The multifarious activities, especially of the youth brigades, the militant collective of the workers youth, in preparing and evaluating the "Congress of the GDR Workers Youth" are to be promoted and utilized for working out amitious plan drafts.

I.

In drafting the 1984 economic plan the following tasks and targets are to be accomplished:

1. Proceeding from the premise that scientific-technical progress is developing internationally at a constantly accelerating pace, it is necessary by drafting the plan to create the prerequisite for achieving in 1984 high scientific-technical performances by comprehensively utilizing the existing intellectual and material potential. What matters is to substantially increase the contribution of science and technology, especially for the dynamic development of labor productivity and improving the economical use of energy and materials, as well as the material working conditions. In research and development higher results are to be achieved with the aid of top performances for those products, technologies, and processes which contribute to a better supply of the population and to a more effective solution of tasks in production and foreign trade. Here it must be ensured that regarding new and qualitatively higher developed products, export proceeds grow quicker than the expenditures for science and technology.

— In the combines and enterprises, the plan drafting must be aimed at ensuring the highest possible refinement of available energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials, as well as their most efficient and effective use. This applies both to the production of highly refined means of production and to the production of high-quality industrial consumer goods. It is necessary to implement the principle of achieving more quality and quantity from the available potential through higher results of the intellectual work of the working people in research, development, project planning, design, and technology. Refining — this requires new constructive and technological solutions as well as creative ideas, attractive fashions, good styling, and efficient packing.

— To achieve a higher level of intensification and rationalization, especially to further raise the scientific-technical level of products, technologies, and processes, it is necessary to further speed up the development and application of microelectronics, robot technology, as well as electronic control, calculation and automation technology, and to increase the effectiveness of their use; thus it is manpower, in particular, that is to be gained for a higher utilization of the modern basic assets. Through the purposeful modernizing, supplementing, and converting of technological processes, the quick generalization of technical innovations is to be promoted even more purposefully.

— The tasks set for research, development, and design must ensure that new and higher-developed products, processes, and technologies reach and determine the advanced international level, and that the product quality necessary for a high export effectiveness is ensured.

— The working hours saved through measures of scientific-technical progress are to be utilized for increasing labor productivity.

— The cooperation of research and development institutions of the combines with the Academy of Sciences and university research is to be concentrated on achieving research results which lead to modern technologies and processes in economically decisive fields, and which permit a substantial increase in labor productivity and a more economical use of materials and energy.

In the process of working out the plan drafts, the currently valid technical norms and standards are to be checked. Expenditure and input standards that comply with the latest technical and technological level and with the requirements of the national economy for the most economical use of the social labor potential and the material resources are to be fixed.

The directors general of the combines and the heads of the research institutes, and of the scientific-technical institutions, are to assign to the working people in research, development, project planning, and design, accountable tasks which precisely determine the requirements for every individual to achieve scientific-technical top-level results, on the basis of the official duty records. To fulfill high targets in the 1984 economic plan, the innovators movement is to be used even more comprehensively as an effective factor of socialist reationalization. To solve scientific-technical tasks and rationalization projects, the innovators, rationalizers, the members of the Chamber of Technology, and the young people are to be assigned specific tasks and targets. Innovations that have stood their test in practice are to be systematically used on a larger scale; their application in other sectors and combines is to be purposefully organized by the state executives.

2. Proceeding from the fact that the reduced use of energy, raw materials, and industrial materials is more and more becoming the source of growth in national income, the envisaged increase in production requires great efforts to further step up the economical use of energy and materials. Here the yardstick is that the rate of reduction of the specific energy and material consumption must be greater than the growth rate of production. In all combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions effective measures must be worked out for a higher refinement of available raw materials and materials, for a higher product quality, and for a decisive improvement of the mass: performance ratio. On this basis, the state targets for 1984 are to be correlated both materially and technically, and as regards the specific project requirments through measures by the ministries and combines to ensure compliance with the targets set for reducing the specific consumption of energy, raw and industrial materials.

-- It is necessary to accomplish a substantial reduction in production input, particularly the specific energy and material consumption. To this end the norms and targets of energy and material consumption are to be readjusted and made the basis of the plan drafts. On the strength of comparative performance appraisals, the ministries and combines are to stipulate measures to reduce unjustified differences in specific energy and material consumption.

— The effectiveness of energy transformation and application is to be further increased in 1984. To this end the economic requirements for rational and the most economical use of all energy resources must be asserted. By working out new solutions it is to be ensured that the earmarked quotas for fuel and power consumption are consistently complied with. Key points of work in the energy sector are, in particular, the greatest possible savings of bituminous coal and coke, as well as of fuel oil, gasoline, and diesel oil, and a higher utilization of available secondary energy sources.

-- Measures are to be stipulated that ensure a better quality of working with existing stocks and that prevent the piling up of surplus stocks.

The norm targets for stockkeeping are to be reviewed. In correlating the plan drafts for 1984, all reserves must be utilized to ensure a continuous production flow with the correlated allotments and quotas as well as stocks of energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials.

-- In compliance with economic requirements, the available secondary raw materials and industrial waste products must be much better utilized. Focal points are ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, waste paper, waste wood, waste oil, thermoplat waste, returned container glass [Ruecklaufbehaelterglas] and heat-resistant waste material. To this end the stipulated tasks and measures for putting scientific-technical findings to practical use, and for establishing additional capacities for procurement and utilization of secondary raw materials, must be coordinated with and included in the plan drafts.

In the 1984 plan drafts further intensification and rationalization measures within the existing capacities are to be provided for, and reserves must be tapped for better utilization of secondary raw materials, including a higher procurement from the population. In accordance with the growing demand for domestic and export production, the 1984 plan drafts are to be based on the required measures for development, production, and supply of machines and equipment for the intensified processing and utilization of secondary raw materials.

3. The drafting of the 1984 plan must focus on achieving a performance increase predominantly by enhancing labor productivity and by rational employment of the social labor potential combined with measures of socialist rationalization. In doing so the points of main emphasis are:

-- The increase in labor productivity must be greater than that in production in a growing number of combines and enterprises. For this purpose it is primarily necessary to further raise the technological standards of production and to eliminate unjustified differences in standards through a rapid generalization of the experiences of the best.

-- Accelerating the pace of scientific-technical progress as well as the need to change the product profile in keeping with the requirements of the world markets requires that many working people adjust themselves to new technologies and work processes, that they acquire new skills. In close cooperation with the trade unions, the state managers must deliberate on the tasks resulting from this together with the working people in a far-sighted and detailed manner, prepare these tasks thoroughly, and tactfully respond to problems related to all this.

-- In order to ensure the envisaged performance increase, additional workplaces must be made redundant through socialist rationalization measures. In so doing, the Schwedt "Few people produce more" initiative must be purposefully applied on a larger scale. The labor force must be primarily employed for better utilization of basic assets and enhancement of shift work, while respecting the working and living conditions envisaged for this purpose and for key national economic tasks.

-- Working and living conditions, particularly material working conditions, must be improved according to plan in the enterprises in connection with socialist rationalization. For this purpose measures must be defined that will further reduce activities which involve more difficult conditions or conditions dangerous to health.

On the basis of an application of the scientific labor organization, the reorganization or new organization of work places with a high share of manual labor as well as in auxiliary production processes must be continued.

This also comprises the effective shaping and utilization of the enterprises' social institutions.

-- Considerable performance reserves must be tapped through a better utilization of available working hours. Specific measures must be discussed and defined with the working people on fully utilizing working hours, enhancing labor discipline, and reducing waiting and idle times. On the basis of stable cooperation relations and a higher quality of preparations for production, the continuity of production as a prerequisite for rationally utilizing available working time must be enhanced.

-- Administrative work must be further rationalized and administrative costs purposefully cut on the basis of a more effective use of electronic data processing technology.

4. In drafting the 1984 plan it must be ensured that time utilization of the available basic assets is considerably improved and that effectiveness of investments is enhanced. For this purpose it is necessary to concentrate available investments on purposeful strengthening of the material-technical base and on the accelerated transfer of national-economically significant findings of science and technology with the objective of achieving a considerable increase in performance, productivity, and effectiveness in the national economy. A basic issue in this context is the purposeful further implementation of socialist rationalization through the renewal, modernization, and reconstruction of production sections and enterprise departments.

A high degree of concentration of available investments on projects which will have an impact on production in 1984 must be ensured. New investment projects require evidence that the available machines and plants are being used in three shifts.

The exploitation of the available basic assets in terms of time must be considerably improved on the basis of specific measures to fulfill the norms set in connection with the state tasks; measures for this purpose must be worked out and defined and shiftwork must be increased. In so doing, working and living conditions which are specifically required for shiftwork must be taken into consideration. Protection from shop accidents, breakdowns, fires, and other interruptions in production must be ensured.

In order to safeguard socialist rationalization, the combines' own production of branch-related means of rationalization and the performances of the combines' own building departments must be substantially increased. The construction of rationalization means in the combines must be developed with the objective of enabling the reconstruction and modernization of entire technological processes. Measures must be adopted in the combines in order to further enhance the scientific-technical standard of the enterprises' own construction of means of rationalization, particularly by applying microelectronics and by employing industrial robots, and the most effective use of rationalization means for the modernization of the basic assets must be ensured.

5. In working out the 1984 plan it is necessary to achieve a substantial acceleration in the pace of development and manufacture of high-quality consumer goods, and the supply — particularly of high-quality industrial consumer goods with good design and attractive looks -- must be significantly improved in accordance with the population's demand. The production of more consumer goods that meet the population's demand while increasing the share of high-quality consumer goods must be implemented on the basis of more efficient science and technology, and of mobilizing additional reserves as a decisive prerequisite for accomplishing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy in 1984; it must be regarded as a basic task of all state and economic organs.

A significant initiative to manufacture consumer goods which has a tangible impact on the national economy must be developed in all combines and enterprises, including those combines and enterprises which are manufacturing means of production. Supplies to the population of essential commodities, of "1,000 little things" of daily use as well as of spare parts must be further improved.

This requires:

-- in accordance with the growing needs of the population, first and foremost a boost in the share of high-quality consumer goods and their manufacture in great numbers; these goods should be distinguished by great international appeal, high utility value, and easy handling; they should be goods which the population wants to purchase, which can also be effectively exported. The number of units of new consumer goods which have already been introduced into production must be increased on the basis of national economic demand;

-- close linking of product development with the application of highly productive technologies and making this application more effective, with the particular aim of enhancing the quality and dependability of the products;

-- more economical use of materials and power in the manufacture of consumer goods in keeping with available basic raw materials and other materials, particularly with respect to material mass: performance ratio as well as in order to reduce the power consumption of electrotechnical consumer goods and household appliances;

-- focusing scientific-technical progress primarily on using basic materials and other materials available in the GDR for the development and manufacture of high-quality consumer goods in a comprehensive manner; this must also include the required subcontractors' deliveries and spare parts, as well as the required repair and service operations, and a maximum degree of refinement must be ensured.

6. An increase in the efficiency and effectiveness of the building industry with a higher technological standard and increased intensification must be achieved in order to ensure implementation of the growing construction tasks for further strengthening the capacity of the GDR national economy, and further purposeful implementation of the apartment building program, including building tasks related to continued development of the GDR capital of Berlin. This requires:

-- in the building industry, effective shaping of the production structure of the building and prefabricated parts industry in keeping with the national economic requirements, particularly in favor of reconstruction measures;

-- implementation of qualitatively new features involving the unity of new construction, modernization, and maintenance of existing buildings as well as a more marked turn toward intensive city development and a more rational utilization of the existing extensive building complexes. It is necessary within the framework of comprehensive housing construction to create the communal institutions necessary for services to and care for the population in the residential quarters, particularly schools, school gymnasiums, kindergartens, nurseries, youth clubs, sales facilities, as well as catering and service institutions in keeping with the state indexes. A further improvement in the input-output ratio must be ensured particularly through the timely preparation and rational shaping of building concepts and an improvement in the economical use of power, particularly through heat insulation and the assertion of tight high-quality technological regimes in the crafts and trades. The stipulated measures for a more intense maintenance and modernization of existing apartments and the further shifting of apartment construction into inner city areas as well as into kreis cities and other small cities must be implemented;

-- further rationalization of production processes in the building materials industry on the basis of domestic materials and secondary raw materials in order to bring about qualitative improvements in keeping with the changed structure of building tasks, particularly with respect to higher heat insulating properties and specific energy consumption;

-- considerable reduction in specific building expenditures and shortening of building projects;

-- a considerable increase in the output of consumer goods in the building industry on the basis of silicate raw materials as well as of finished products for modernization and maintenance of apartments. Tasks related to the specific reduction of material expenditure, particularly in the use of rolled steel, cement, and timber, must be backed up with concrete measures based on scientific-technical optimum solutions and progressive norms.

7. The working out of the 1984 plan in the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff industry is to be directed at securing a high increase in yield and performance by further intensifying production. In the next year a further decisive step must be undertaken in securing the supply of the population and industry with raw materials from domestic production and reducing imports of fodder and other products which can be produced by our own agriculture. The essential thing is to achieve higher yields and increase performances with relatively lower and also partially absolutely decreasing expenditures of material, energy, and investments in particular. This makes necessary even more effective management and thus a higher contribution to the national income.

The basic concern of the agricultural price reform, to even more effectively direct the material interest of the cooperative peasants and workers in the country to a constantly growing production of foodstuffs for the population and of raw materials for industry, is to be comprehensively utilized in working out the 1984 plan draft.

The performance comparison among cooperatives, enterprises, kreise, and bezirke is to be comprehensively utilized for opening up reserves to increase animal and plant production as well as to overcome existing unjustifiable differences in level.

The planned development of performances is to be achieved by effectively opening up reserves in plant and animal production on the basis of material funds available. The main tasks are:

-- an increase in yields per hectare in plant production as the main aspect in development of performance in agriculture on the basis of effective utilization of the soil, an increase in soil fertility, and an increased use of grassland as well as the comprehensive use of the natural interrelations between soil -- plant -- animal -- soil;

-- an increase in plant production for grain, fodder, and oil-producing plants, as well as special agricultural cultivations, which is of priority importance. The GDR's domestic procurement of high-quality agricultural products to supply the population with fruit, vegetables, tobacco, and spices is to be further increased and its highest possible refinement guaranteed;

-- a further increase in performance in animal production by an effective reproduction of the stocks, an increase in the results in raising animals, and a reduction in animal losses, as well as a high level of feeding economy. All still available reserves of wool, hides, and skins are to be utilized for the production of high-quality consumer goods;

-- careful harvesting and storage, and a reduction in losses at the harvest, in storage, and in processing;

-- promotion of the uniform reproduction process of agriculture by strengthening manifold cooperation relations.

8. In the transportation sector, another important reduction in transportation expenditure is to be achieved by an optimalization of transportation and delivery relations. To implement this task, the organs of the transportation sector, transportation users, and the local organs must cooperate closely and work out effective new solutions and implement them. The consumption of diesel and motor gasoline in the economy is to be further reduced.

-- Electrification of the railroad as a main task in increasing the performance capacity of the railroad is to be continued, and the material-technological conditions for this are to be guaranteed. They are prerequisites for an attractive offer of railroad services in passenger traffic and in the transportation of goods.

-- Further transports are to be shifted from the roads to the railroads and thus further savings in the transportation of goods, including the works transportation of workers are to be achieved. Concerning the transportaiton of mass goods, further transports must be shifted to inland navigation.

-- Through purposefully making available equipment and by increasing work power, an important increase in transshipment in the habors is to be guaranteed.

The post and telecommunications sector is to improve the supply of information to the national economy and the people, above all, through rationalization of the operation processes and higher utilization of the available capacities.

9. The efforts in commercial life are to be aimed at guaranteeing the continuous supply to the people of basic products in accordance with funds provided by the plan, above all with basic foodstuffs, products for children, and with the hundred and one little necessities, and at offering new high-quality consumer goods to the people in an appealing way.

By further developing cooperation between trade and industry, a decisive contribution is to be made to developing more new high-quality consumer goods and producing them in high quality to meet the differentiated demand of the population.

To guarantee the tasks in the supply sector, the effectiveness of trade activity is to be further increased. For this the losses in trade must be further reduced; the differentiated character between trade enterprises and territories is to be overcome, and trade costs are to be reduced. The performance capacity of the existing material-technological base of trade is to be further increased by rationalization and reconstruction, as well as by multilayer utilization, in particular as regards transportation on the trade sector.

10. In the field of environmental protection, tasks related to preserving purity in the air and water, as well as to utilization or removal without harmful effects of waste products, and to protection from noise must be accomplished with a high degree of efficiency and effectiveness to improve the working and living conditions of the population and to protect the environment from harmful effects. The priority and sequence of the implementation of these projects must be accurately defined.

11. Implementing the tasks in the field of foreign economic relations constitutes a basic problem of the further stable development of the GDR's national economy.

The further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community is of decisive significance. The exchange of products of a top international standard must be enhanced in developing the economic interconnections between the GDR and the national economies of the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The obligations of the GDR and the specific tasks resulting from these for further deepening socialist economic integration must be used as a basis for the 1984 draft plans in all combines and enterprises with respect to quantity, quality, and product variety.

To more effectively develop foreign trade relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries, and with the capitalist industrial countries, and to enhance the profitability of exports, the product variety of the exporting enterprises must be improved. This requires:

-- concentration of the scientific-technical and material potential to ensure an above average development in the manufacture of export-oriented products, as well as preparation and implementation of required changes in the variety of products;

-- measures to enhance the scientific-technical standard of the products, to supply spare parts and services in keeping with demand, and to improve marketing;

-- the most effective utilization of the imports defined by the state tasks, particularly for supplying the population, for materially and technically ensuring production, and for investments.

The stipulated tasks related to developing exports and imports must be purposefully accomplished through constant cooperation among combines and enterprises and the organs which are responsible for the balance sheets.

12. The drafting of the 1984 plan must be focused on achieving -- on the basis of a high level of economic effectiveness of science and technology, of an effective exploitation of basic assets, of a tangible reduction in production expenditures, and of a greater use of secondary raw materials and power -- a considerable reduction in prime production costs as a concentrated expression of the enhancement of effectiveness. This requires that all combines and enterprises achieve good results with minimum outlays as well as thrifty use of all material and financial funds. Each executive must ensure that all calculations and work are in line with economic requirements and that a perceptible cut in costs is achieved.

The following criteria must be taken as starting points;

-- In the development of new products, procedures, and technologies, and in their transfer into production, it must be ensured that the costs per utility value unit are perceptibly reduced compared with the earlier manufactured products.

-- Material costs must be reduced more rapidly than the prime production costs through an improvement in the economical use of power and materials on the basis of greater science and technology efficiency.

-- The costs of transportation, transshipment, and storage must be reduced in absolute terms on the basis of a further optimalization of transportation and delivery relations.

-- The economical exploitation of basic assets must be further improved through a substantially higher shift utilization.

-- the reduction in overhead costs, particularly in the management and administrative outlays, the substantial reduction in rejects and in refinishing work and work under warranty clauses as well as cuts of other losses must help to effectively reduce costs.

It is important in all sectors of the national economy to expose reserves through performance comparisons, and to define measures for the most economical use of available funds and resources, for the effective implementation of the socialist regime of thrift.

13. A rich intellectual-cultural life is typical of socialism. The further fashioning of the developed socialist society enables and promotes the full unfolding of the intellectual needs and capabilities of men and their application in the interest of society and of each individual.

Our modern education system, the developed vocational training, and a highly developed college and technical school system also make possible the required future increased qualification for the use of the most recent findings of science and technology in both production and the improvement of the material and cultural living standard of the people.

It is important in the discussion on the 1984 economic plan to fully bring to bear economically this significant intellectual potential, the existing capabilities, the knowledge and skills of the working people as fundamental advantages of socialism in the interest of high achievement.

II.

The drafting of the 1984 plan and the detailed discussion of its targets and tasks with the working people must be directly linked with the implementation of the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the Council of Ministers about "Measures for the Further Perfecting of Management, Planning, and Economic Accounting."

The management of the combines must be further qualified on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism while fully asserting the responsibility of the directors general for the uniform management of the entire reproduction process, and while relying on a firm relationship of confidence with the working people. The combines and enterprises organize their work on the basis of the state plan target figures released in connection with the state tasks for 1984. Part and parcel of this are the basic mandatory performance standards for dynamic growth and for enhancing the effectiveness of the national economy, for the industrial commodity production, the output of the building industry and of the building materials industry, and the auxiliary production for net production, profits, labor productivity, and for the manufacture of national economically important products for supplies to the population, material-technical supplies to the national economy, and for exports, as well as other target figures. The target figures for net output, profits, products, and services to the population should be taken as a basis for assessing the performance of the combines and enterprises in order to further perfect planning and economic accounting, in keeping with the requirements of intensification.

In order to draw up the balance sheets of the 1984 plan in keeping with national economic requirements, work in the combines and enterprises must be focused on complying with the given mandatory state indexes as a whole and with the norms and norm systems on which the balance sheets are based, and on purposefully exceeding them. On the basis of the mandatory state tasks, particularly of the balance sheets, the combines must coordinate and safeguard the interlacing and cooperation links with preceding and subsequent production stages.

Within their scope of responsibility the heads of the state organs, combines and economic management organs are organizing on their own initiative the participation of the enterprises and institutions as well as the constant collaboration among all management echelons in the elaboration of the draft plans. They ensure all the required adjustments with the enterprises and pertinent local councils, foreign trade enterprises, and bank organs as well as with the organs which are drawing up balance sheets or are charged with drawing them up, and they make the required decisions. In working out the draft plans they must closely cooperate with the trade union leaderships and executives.

At all stages of working out the plan a constant close cooperation must be ensured in order to safeguard national economic proportions and the harmony between financial and material planning between the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Supply, the Office for Prices, and the State Bank. Concerted and coordinated decisions must be prepared for problems which emerge during the plan discussion.

Necessary decisions cropping up during the process of working out the 1984 plan drafts must be prepared thoroughly and must be made at the required levels of responsibility expertly and without delay.

-- Decisions within the framework of the combine must be made by the appropriate director general on the spot.

-- Decisions concerning substantial main problems which exceed the scope of the combines must be made by the competent minister after joint deliberation withthe ministers and director generals, in which the State Planning Commission must be also included.

As a prerequisite for a thorough deliberation on the targets and tasks of the 1984 plan with the working people, the stipulated state tasks, particularly the quality indexes, must be broken down to enterprise departments, brigades, and, wherever possible, down to the work places. The executives in the combines, in close cooperation with the leaderships of the enterprise party branches, the trade unions and the FDJ, must explain the broken-down state tasks for 1984 to the labor collectives and must expound the national economic and enterprise key tasks including that portion of the plan which covers the working and living conditions, as an inseparable component part of the enterprise or combine plan. In doing so the discussion of the plan must be most closely linked with guiding the socialist competition for fulfilling and exceeding the national economic targets so that its results affect the plan. All competition initiatives, workers proposals, suggestions and criticism, as well as the recommendations submitted in trade union positions must be carefully evaluated and utilized for overfulfilling the 1983 plan, for fulfilling and exceeding the tasks of the 1984 plan and for the preparations for the 1984 enterprise collective agreements.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB federal executive are firmly convinced that the GDR working people, with their proposals in the plan discussion on drafting the 1984 national economic plan, through a comprehensive development of the socialist competition, will make a worthy contribution to the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th Party Congress, to the accomplishment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy and thus to the further strengthening of their socialist fatherland in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

HONECKER RECEIVES DEPARTING USSR ENVOY

LD101300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday Petr Abrasimov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR, for his farewell visit.

In the talk, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, Erich Honecker thanked the ambassador for his great contribution, in many years of untiring work, to strengthening the close militant unity of the SED and the CPSU, to the friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successfully developing relations between our parties and states, which are totally in accord with the interests of the socialist and communist development in both countries, with strengthening the international positions of socialism, and with implementation of the joint peace strategy of the socialist community.

The unshakable militant unity between the SED and the CPSU, which rests on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, proves repeatedly to be a motive force and inexhaustible source of strength for the close fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR. An eloquent example of this was the latest official friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR. Erich Honecker stressed that the talks with the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union confirmed once again the complete unity of views on social development in the two countries, on the deepening of all-round cooperation and on the tasks of cooperation in the international arena. This served both the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the struggle for safeguarding peace.

Erich Honecker expressed great regard for the steadfast and resourceful work of the Soviet Union for safeguarding world peace, for arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR fully supports the position of the USSR Government on the planned deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe as set forth in its statement of 27 May of this year. The aim now is to reverse the disastrous course of international developments which has arisen as a result of the striving of the United States and NATO for military superiority.

As a reliable alliance partner, the GDR at the side of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states will continue to do all that is necessary to strengthen the socialist community, to enhance its defense capability, and to implement the joint peace strategy.

In tribute to his extraordinary merit in the all-round development of fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU and in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Erich Honecker awarded Petr Abrasimov the Order of the Grand Star of International Friendship. He wished him much success, the best of health and personal good fortune in his future work.

Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey most cordial greetings to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, were present at the leave-taking.

MTI PREVIEWS VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD131135 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (MTI) -- Bulgarian people are looking forward with great expectation to the forthcoming official friendship visit to Hungary of a Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, party leader and head of state. It is quite understandable as the two countries are maintaining traditionally friendly and comprehensive relations, which are developed in the spirit of socialist internationalist principles and under an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1948 and extended in 1969.

The bilateral relations of the two fraternal countries are determined to a great extent by their international obligations, as both are members of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA. Hungarian and Bulgarian party and state leaders have been paying regular visits to each other's countries for many years. The meetings of the highest-ranking party and state leaders are of particular importance and stimulate the development of bilateral relations in all fields. During the latest visit of Janos Kadar to Bulgaria in June, 1979, the parties approved the main directions of the development of bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation until 1990.

In February 1981 the two countries' prime ministers signed a long-term goods exchange protocol for 1981-85 and a five-year workplan for scientific, educational and cultural cooperation, in Sofia. The two countries, foreign ministers hold regular consultations. On the last occasion Frigyes Puja met his Bulgarian counterpart Petr Mladenov in Sofia, in May 1982.

In May 1983 the Hungarian-Bulgarian economic, technical and scientific cooperation committee held its 18th session, and in early June the Hungarian-Bulgarian cultural cooperation mixed committee its 10th, jubilee session, in Sofia. Both committees are of particular importance in the permanent enrichment of bilateral relations.

ROMANIA'S OANCEA MEETS OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST

AU091945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest (AGERPRES) -- 9/6/1983 -- Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid a visit to the Hungarian People's Republic where he conducted talks with Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs. At the end of his visit, the Romanian deputy foreign minister was received by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, questions were approached, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level, related to the stage of and possibilities for the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations and manysided cooperation, as well as international issues of mutual interest.

CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD100244 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Jaromir Obzina, minister of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Thursday arrived in Budapest for an official friendship visit on the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior.

RAKOWSKI QUESTIONED ON MARTIAL LAW, ECONOMY

AU131607 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski in Mielec"]

[Excerpts] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski visited Mielec on 8 June at the invitation of the founding committee of the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union of the PZL Communications Equipment Plant.

His talks with workers centered on wages, working conditions, possibilities for overcoming the crisis, and the issues of the development of trade unionism.

These subjects were the crux of his answers to the questions put to him during the meeting at the workers cultural center in Mielec. Many questions referred to Poland's position in the international arena and to the growing danger of a nuclear conflict. The meeting noted that the Polish people know how to be united when war threatens. M. Rakowski agreed, but pointed to the sad fact that the consolidation of the Polish people had taken place in history only during times of greatest dangers. Even today, our people as a whole are still not willing to unite in order to overcome such a great danger to Poland as the economic crisis and its results. M. Rakowski pointed out that many segments of the people are still clinging to the popular concept of Poland's place in a possible armed conflict. There are those who do not realize that our country is one of the major targets listed by NATO staff officers for the first strike.

Many questions and answers referred to the issue of overcoming our economic crisis as soon as possible. M. Rakowski stressed the progressive stabilization of the market and the gradual abolition of food rationing. The situation is worst in industrial products, he said, because about 60 percent of the Polish processing industry depended on Western supplies not so long ago. In this context M. Rakowski stressed the growing role of cooperation between individual sectors of the Polish economy and their counterparts in CEMA countries. He stressed the special importance to the Polish economy of cooperation with the USSR. Speaking of the criticism leveled by many citizens against increased prices, he said that these increases are determined by the economic situation and are simply necessary.

Discussing the problems of self-government and independence of trade unions and their relations with the administrative apparatus, M. Rakowski said that differences in positions and views have always existed and would always exist. However, both trade unions and the administrative apparatus must absolutely observe the basic principles, the most important of which is the inviolability of the socialist system in Poland.

Referring to a question on the so-called underground, M. Rakowski said that it was condemned to fail sooner or later. If this failure takes place later, then the "conspirators" will suffer more damage because they will be completely alienated from social life. They realize that the support for their activities is dwindling away. On the other hand, the increase in trade union ranks is an obvious fact. Trade unions will develop in proportion to our being able to overcome the crisis. This is a law of life. The people want normalization and not development based on empty emotions.

A question referred to the date on which martial law would be lifted in Poland. M. Rakowski expressed the conviction that our people are now much closer to the date when martial law will be lifted than they were 6 or even 2 months ago.

Martial law cannot be lifted, however, if the guarantee is lacking that the old tensions and conflicts will not return. Although many Western centers would like peace never to return to Poland, many examples of normalization of life indicate that the moment that martial law is lifted is not too far away.

CZYREK VIEWS AFTERMATH OF 12TH PARTY PLENUM

AU131132 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 83 p 2

[ZES report: "Meeting of Central Committee and Voivodship Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] On 8 June Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with lecturers of the Central Committee and voivodship committees in the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee to discuss key sociopolitical issues and the main lines of party activities following the 12th plenum.

In his speech J. Czyrek devoted much attention to an analysis of the 12th plenum resolutions and to preparations for the 13th plenum, which will discuss ideological problems more extensively.

Speaking of the 12th plenum debates, J. Czyrek stressed that their evaluation of the country's political-ideological situation was balanced and objective. The evaluation drew attention to the still existing difficulties and problems, but it also reflected the positive changes in social moods and in the country's economic situation. It reaffirmed the correctness of the road we had chosen. The leading motive of the plenum debates was contained in the statement that the party is now following the slogan: "More struggle and more accord."

This slogan expresses dialectical unity, which shows the militancy of PZPR activities in the best way. The plenum indicated clearly and with precision how the line of struggle with the opponents of socialism runs and how far accord has been developed. "It is not important where one comes from. What is important is where one is heading and whether one wants to go with us." J. Czyrek recalled this statement in the Politburo report to the plenum.

During his 4-hour meeting J. Czyrek replied to over 100 questions connected with the 12th plenum and the country's current problems. He appealed to the lecturers to join the preparations for the 13th plenum and to share their observations and ideas with the party leadership. Andrzej Czyz, deputy head of the Ideological Department, was in the chair.

MINISTER LOPATKA VIEWS RELIGIOUS POLICY

AU101330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs: "Religious Policy of the PPR"; an excerpt from the press review completed by "(J.G.)" in the Warsaw RZECZWISTOSC, 5 June, of an article written by Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, entitled "The Principles of Religious Policy of the PPR" and published in Issue 4 of NOWE DROGI, was published in the 9 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 13.]

[Excerpts] The coming visit by Pope John Paul II, which will be his second pastoral pilgrimage to his fatherland, has boosted people's interest in the religious policy of the PPR and in the current relations between the state and churches and religious associations in our country.

Our religious policy is highly stabilized. Its basic tenets, which were defined by the Constitution of 1952, continue to function to this day in an almost unchanged tenor. What has changed in the past decades is the historical conditions for implementing constitutional principles, the interpretation of their meaning, and the evaluation of the extent to which they are implemented. In addition, various difficulties have arisen.

The religious policy of the PPR seeks to achieve three main aims: to ensure that the constitutional principles concerning religion, churches, and religious associations are fully observed; to eliminate antisocialist and antistate commitment on the part of the clergy and lay people, if such a commitment is connected with religion; and to achieve normal relations between the state and all churches and religious associations. I will discuss in a necessarily brief manner the way in which we achieve these basic aims.

The constitutional principle that the citizens of the PPR enjoy equal rights and duties, regardless of their religious beliefs or convictions, is being implemented without any difficulties worth mentioning. The principle of the freedom of conscience and religion means that one is free to privately and publicly practice one's religion or convictions in the form of prayers, rites, and instruction. Nor can anyone be forced to attend or not to attend religious rites and activities.

The authorities in Poland are now observing countrywide the freedom of openly practicing one's religion or convictions. We have achieved a high degree of tolerence, but intolerance is sometimes shown to adherents of one religion by adherents of another religion. In particular, it is, at times, shown to nonbelievers or to their children. The state takes the necessary measures in such cases, assuming the role of the guarantor of religious freedom.

However, there occur attempts to abuse the freedom in question, which are made or are tolerated by some Catholic priests. In some instances, demonstrations, meetings, or lectures on political topics and artistic performances of antistate significance with political overtones directed against the state and the organs of law and order are organized in churches under the pretext of a religious ceremony. In addition, religious functions and demonstrations are held without the necessary permission outside the immediate surroundings of the church buildings and cemeteries. Churches and religious associations should, therefore, be more mindful of their duty to ensure that the freedom of religious rites is not abused. The state will help them in this duty.

The second aim of our religious policy is -- as I have already mentioned -- to eliminate the features of antisocialist and antistate commitment by priests or lay people and to prevent them from exploiting religious beliefs for this purpose. It should be stressed that the clergymen of all non-Catholic confessions and almost all believers in these confessions have for a long time refrained from any activity against the socialist system and its basic values and against the state and its international alliances.

The same can be said of a large majority of Roman Catholic clergymen. Unfortunately, some clergymen and even bishops use churches and religous rites to attack and slander the socialist system and the state and to undermine and discredit Poland's international alliances. The leading personalities and bodies of the Roman Catholic Church now disapprove of such incidents. We can assume that the authorities of that Church will be able to completely and effectively ensure that pastoral activities are not used in any way by the declared opponents of People's Poland who want to exploit religion and the Church in order to promote destructive political activities.

The native and foreign opponents of the socialist system have for a long time sought to disturb state-church relations. Contrary to the vital interests of the people, the state, and the Church, they would like to create and stimulate divisions within our society, pit believers against nonbelievers, and strike at national patriotic accord. We must oppose such actions with common efforts.

The third basic aim of our religious policy is to achieve complete normalization of state-Catholic Church relations in the same way that was achieved in the case of other churches and religious associations.

The experience of almost 40 years of People's Poland has reaffirmed that our citizens' religious needs are something permanent, but that the socialist achievements are inviolable and that the dreams of the counterrevolutionary forces, which have not given up the hope of overthrowing socialism in our country, are futile. This means that the only prospect for the Roman Catholic Church under the conditions of contemporary Poland is to make sincere and irreversible efforts to find its place in socialist reality.

Normality in relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church means primarily that the state does not seek to liquidate the Church and the Church does not seek to overthrow the socialist system and does not fight the state. It means that there is agreement in assessing the basic interests of the people and the state.

The experience of the past few years shows that the cooperation between the state and the Church can be productive in defusing harmful emotions and social tensions, in removing and relaxing conflicts, and in eliminating manifestations of social indifference and apathy.

Our relations with the Vatican are of great significance for the relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. Our state has conducted a dialogue with the Vatican for many years. The second visit by Pope Paul John II may play an important and constructive role in this regard. We have every reason to expect that this visit will produce permanent benefits not only for the Church, but also for the people and the state and will favor a reconciliation among Poles, national accord, and the normalization of our life.

Church-State Relationship

LD131652 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 June -- "I wish to say that a very clear tightening of cooperation on all levels of the state and Church structures took place during the preparations for the holy father's visit. What I mean here is the tightening of relations in Poland and also relations between Warsaw and the Holy See. I think that both sides have taken a big step forward in this direction," minister-head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka said in an interview published in the Katowice daily TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA.

"When undertaking numerous efforts to prepare the pope's visit to Poland, the state authorities took account of the possibility that political opponents could use this visit to stage demonstrations. However, the authorities think that these acts, even if they occur somewhere, cannot pose a serious peril to the processes of national accord. The government hopes that in the final outcome John Paul II's visit will be advantageous not only to the Church but to the people's state, which should on the whole bring advantages to the nation.

Discussing the history and the present day of the state-Church relations in Poland Minister Lopatka said:

"Not everybody is aware that Poland is a country in which socialism was for the first time brought into contact with Catholicism on such a great scale. Indeed, starting from 1944 to the present day, the state and the Catholic Church have been approaching to solve problems stemming from this fact.

He went on to say: "Today, it is clear to the Church that it is impossible to overthrow the socialist state in Poland and that its political character should be recognized by the Church at least if it does not want to lose its prestige. On the other hand, the state does not treat the Church as a passing phenomenon. To the state, the Church is a phenomenon that will occur in the already built socialist system on the socially important scale because the religious needs of people are relatively lasting.

"If somebody imagined socialism in Poland without the Church, it would testify to his ignorance of Polish realities. One should imagine socialism with the Catholic Church. The understanding of the necessity of durable collaboration of the state and the Church is noticeable to an even greater extent. This cooperation lies in the interests of the state and the Church alike.

"The ideological antagonism will always exist between the state and the Church and this situation should be recognized as a natural one.

"In contradistinction to the struggle of world outlooks, the political struggle is not a natural phenomenon in coexistence of the Church with the state. The elements of this struggle in mutual relations are highly harmful to both sides and should be [words indistinct] the experience proves that they can be avoided," Adam Lopatka said.

"We do not stick obstinately to a view, once used to be propounded, that the Church should stay away from political life. Today, such a stand would mean the lack of realism. The participation of the Church in political life of the nation can mean shaping of its political wisdom and comprehending the historical reasons of state. This participation does not at all need to be linked with starting political struggle against the state," the minister said. [Word indistinct] obstacles still stand in the way of full normalization of the state-Church relations in Poland, Minister Lopatka said:

"The shadows of the past coming back time and again and a particular willingness to return to non-realistic solutions make up the main obstacle. These attempts to return to the past continue to tell upon the present time to a considerable extent," Lopatka said.

"This was exemplified by the far-reaching attempt to ensure the former place to Catholic religion in the state structures, factories, at schools and other institutions, called for after 1980. We make efforts to revise this wave. The state is making steps in a cultural but firm manner to consistently preserve its lay character.

"It is important not only to prevent religious practices in state institutions and religious emblems there but chiefly to ensure that the activity of these institutions is of a lay character. It is indispensable if only to ensure real freedom and equal rights to all religious denominations in Poland," Minister Lopatka said.

The minister also stressed that "there are some common values, as it were, that unite the activity of the state and the Church on the fundamental questions. These values include the interests of the nation, concern over independent existence of the Polish state, its security, sovereignty and the lasting character of its present frontiers, raising the living standard of the nation, broad cultural advancement of society and anxiety for peace.

"The desire to maintain peace in the world, particularly in Europe, opposition to the race of armaments, primarily nuclear, are important values that unite the actions of the state and the Church," Minister Lopatka said.

PAP CITES NOWE DROGI ON ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGION

LD131703 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 June -- "The Party and Religion" is the title of an article published by Stanislaw Markiewicz in the latest issue of the NOWE DROGI monthly, the theoretical and political organ of the PUWP committee.

"In defining, in the present conditions, the attitude of the PUWP towards religions, in using world-outlook criteria within the party and in setting the general directions of religious policy, it is not necessary to formulate new principles, but only to strongly reaffirm the Leninist principles which first the PPR (Polish Workers' Party) and later the PUWP adopted as their own," says the author. "It must be stressed that Leninist priniciples cannot be only declared, but they must also be put into life, not in a rigid way but in a flexible way, in a way suited to the situation."

Stanislaw Markiewicz then goes on to stress the need for an "alliance of the believers and non-believers."

"The point in question is for an alliance of communists and non-communists to be an indispensable, basic condition for the success in shaping the new order. But this alliance, or to put it in other words, this agreement, must be based on socialist principles. Thus it cannot be an agreement of everybody with everyone."

"Just as at the beginning of people's power the unity of society could not be shaped under the party's leadership without conflicts and struggle with the forces of reaction, now too, as the experience of the past few years has taught us, forming a front of social agreement cannot be take place without political struggle. While avoiding in the party's activities of all moves which could artificially inflame this struggle we must not fall prey to illusions that it can be avoided.

"The party has a critical attitude towards religion as a form of social awareness which is contradictory to the scientific materialist world, but that, of course, does not mean that its attitude towards the masses of those who profess religion is just as critical. This obvious statement must be always taken into account in deliberations on the party's attitude towards the church, religion and believers, and also on its standpoint with regard to the alliance of communists and non-communists," Markiewicz writes.

"The tendency to guarantee freedom of conscience to the citizens has always formed the basis of the religious policy of People's Poland," Markiewicz continues. "An institutional guarantee of this right is the separation of the church from the state and the lawy character of the state." "The point in question is, on the one hand, to energetically combat the reactionary clericalism connected with the opponents of socialism, to demand absolute respect for the autonomy of lay walks of life, and on the other hand, to allow and support positive and constructive involvement of the church in public life, involvement which is favourable to People's Poland. In other words, the principles of the separation of the church from the state should not be treated in a rigid way. It must not be made into a fetish, but it rather has to be functionally subordinated to the supreme political aims of the people's state.

"In the party's ideological and propaganda activities, the critique of clericalism in all its forms will undoubtedly be continued. It is important to stress in this respect that the struggle against clericalism is not a struggle against religion, and that clericalism poses a threat to the whole of society, so all supporters of national agreement should oppose it, irrespective of their attitude to religion.

"Before, during and after the second visit of Pope John Paul II, the test of the relations between the state and the Church will be the praxis, the attitude of Church hierachy towards the supreme problems of the state and of overcoming the present difficulties. It will have a significant impact on the further development of religious policy and the shape of relations between the Church and the state," the article in NOWE DROGI concludes.

CC COMMISSION DISCUSSES MANPOWER DIFFICULTIES

AU131708 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "Za-Ga": "Difficulties in the Manpower Market"]

[Text] The situation in the manpower market is extremely complicated in 1983: There is a shortage of skilled and unskilled labor; in some regions, branches of industry, and plants there are small surpluses of manpower and in other regions, branches of industry, and plants there are difficulties fitting various school graduates to jobs; work organization is hopeless in too many cases; and there are signals coming from all over that effective performance does not pay. These are just a few of the difficulties in this year's labor market which was analyzed by the Central Committee Social Policy Commission on 10 June.

It is true that the main changes in the labor market in 1979-82 were to be discussed by the commission, but most of its attention during the discussion on the proposals put forward were primarily on the results of the changes in question. The commission also attempted to answer the question of what next.

Short-term government decisions on labor and wages may produce more damage than benefits, Stanislawa Borkowska said in the discussion and added that it is urgently necessary to search for long-term solutions compatible with the requirements of the economic reform, and to look for the causes of the present situation and possibilities to improve the use of manpower by solving problems such as wages, apartments, working conditions, and personnel policy.

Boleslaw Przywara said that people were fleeing from work: In the first half of this year the number of applications for disability pensions increased 100 percent. In view of this he advocated the need to draw up a program for humanizing work and for creating a social atmosphere in which draft dodgers would find it difficult to live. Central Committee members Jerzy Kurdziel, Roman Golinski, and Jozef Gwozdz, who are workers, stressed that it was necessary to create conditions in which society would praise productive work and said that the present measures in this regard were unsuccessful.

The Social Policy Commission evaluated the situation in the labor market as follows: "Anarchization of social life in 1980-82 lowered the standards of work discipline, weakened one's responsibility for work results, reduced the motivation for good work, and relaxed the control of supervisory bodies. Work norms were vitiated and the system of wages became defective. There is a shortage of manpower in some sectors of economic life.

Specific proposals submitted to the party leadership drew attention to the need to accelerate work on the motivational system, which makes wages dependent on the quantity and quality of work; to the need to modify the labor law in order to make the structure of employment in plants more flexible; and to the possibility of promoting various forms of vocational militancy.

The present system of vocational training should be at last adapted to the true needs of the national economy. The work of the graduates of the vocational schools run by plants should be more closely related to the work of these plants. Work must achieve the necessary status in the system of education for young people. One way to do this is to make it compulsory for young people in all schools to work periodically.

It is necessary to increase the importance of work norms in such a way as to stimulate productivity and to promote better use of the employed manpower.

Central Committee Member Zygmunt Galecki was in the chair.

GDANSK PZPR MEETING VIEWS GAINS, DIFFICULTIES

AU131550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Jun 83 p 2

[Zb. Wrobel report: "Gdansk: To Strengthen Party Ranks"]

[Text] The militancy of party members must not be restricted to participation in party meetings. The present situation makes it necessary for all party cells to search for new forms of action and to improve the ways and means of political influence, the participants in the 10 June plenum of the Gdansk Voivodship committee agreed.

The plenum discussed the tasks of the voivodship party organizations in implementing the 12th plenum resolutions. The plenum, which was attended by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak, was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship committee.

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The present period is extremely important for the party in its struggle to strengthen its leading role in the state, to regain its leading role among the people, and to develop its vanguard function conceived dialectically, the plenum asserted. Having halted its regress, the voivodship's economy has achieved positive results through enormous efforts and amid ever present difficulties.

The plenum stressed that in order to fully overcome the crisis the party cells must be more effective in carrying out Central Committee resolutions and the programs for their implementation, which were adopted by the voivodship committee. It is necessary to increase the influence on the economic activities of enterprises, to cooperate more effectively in drawing up austerity and anti-inflation plans in enterprises, and to guarantee the reliable and specific fulfillment of obligations contracted in this regard.

The voivodship party organization totals 75,000 members and candidates. Its present urgent task is to transform this quantity into an increasingly significant quality, the plenum noted. The militant political and ideological-educational activities carried out by the Gdansk Voivodship organization and its individual branches and members. Continue to strengthen positive changes in social awareness. Most people along the seaboard disapprove of the destructive activities of the political underground.

During the discussion many participants greatly criticized the passive attitude of many party cells in enterprises toward the trade union movement, which they thought was one of the reasons why trade unions are being revived at a slow rate in the maritime area. The plenum agreed that it is necessary to ensure the party teams do active work in individual social, trade union, and professional organizations.

Replying to statements made from the floor, Albin Siwak stressed the importance of the entire party's militant participation in overcoming the crisis, the role of efforts to promote and deepen socialist democracy, and the determined efforts against various distortions of public life.

Defining the tasks of primary party organizations and other party cells in the immediate future, he said that one should realize that these tasks are being implmented under conditions in which the individual social communities still differ in their approach to reality. In some of these communities the individual or group interests take precedence over the interests of society and the nation.

The plenum adopted a resolution on tasks for the Gdansk party organization in implementing the 12th plenum decisions. It also made an important organizational decision. Bohdan Daszkiewicz, previously first secretary of the plant committee of the Westerplatte shipyards in Gdansk, was elected secretary of the voivodship Committee for Maritime Affairs.

PREPARATIONS FOR POPE'S VISIT ALMOST COMPLETED

LD131803 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Practically all organizational preparations and preparations to ensure public order in connection with Pope John Paul II's visit to Warsaw have been finalized. This was reported to journalists at a press conference at the offices of the metropolitan city of Warsaw. Representatives of the municipal authorities and the Church expressed cordial thanks to all those who, without stinting their time or effort, have done everything to ensure a proper, efficiently organized, and cordial reception for John Paul II in Poland's capital. Splendid cooperation between the representatives of the capital's authorities and the responsible representatives of Church authorities was stressed. The journalists were told about the organizational undertakings (?introduced) on the days of the pope's visit and connected with the functioning of municipal transport and private cars, as well as the work of trade and mass catering, health service facilities, and the activity of order enforcement services. This information will be presented in information bulletins which are being prepared by the metropolitan press and the Warsaw radio and television editorial offices.

Media Coverage Schedule Published

AU131105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Polish radio and television have made special program arrangements for the papal visit in Poland.

Polish radio transmissions: Thursday, 16 June at 1650 hours -- arrival and welcome at Okecie Airport; Friday, 17 June, at 0955 -- meeting at the Belweder Palace with representatives of the highest state authorities, at 1725 hours -- mass at the 10th Anniversary Sports Stadium in Warsaw; Saturday, 18 June, at 1025 hours -- visit to Niepokalanow; Sunday, 19 June, at 0955 hours -- central celebrations at Jasna Gora in

Czestochowa, at 1525 hours -- mass with coronation in Czestochowa; Monday, 20 June, at 0955 hours -- Poznan, at 1810 hours -- Katowice; Tuesday, 21 June, at 0955 hours -- Wroclaw, at 1725 hours -- Gora Switej Anny; Wednesday, 22 June, at 0955 hours -- beatification of Father Rafal Kalinowski in Krakow; Thursday, 23 June, about 1625 hours -- farewell at Babice Airport.

Aside from the aforementioned transmissions there will be two local transmissions in the appropriate "slots" of Program Four: Sunday, 19 June, at 2100 hours -- Jasna Gora appeal for the faithful in Czestochowa (Radio Katowice); Wednesday, 22 June, at 1650 hours -- consecration of Mistrzejowice Church (Radio Krakow).

In addition to the transmissions in question there will be an extensive information service. Newscasts, commentaries, foreign reaction, and so on will be beamed mainly by Program One at 0700, 1700, 1900 and 2200 hours.

The following television transmissions are planned: Thursday, 16 June, Program One at 1655 hours -- John Paul II arrives in Poland; Friday, 17 June, Program One at 0955 hours -- meeting at the Belweder Palace between representatives of the highest state authorities and John Paul II, Program Two at 1720 hours -- solemn mass at the 10th Anniversary Sports Stadium in Warsaw for viewers who can receive Warsaw local program; Saturday, 18 June, Program Two at 1020 hours -- ceremonies in Niepokalanowo in honor of St Maksymilian for viewers who can receive Warsaw local program; Sunday, 19 June, Program Two at 0950 hours -- central celebrations in honor of the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora sanctuary, Program Two at 1520 hours -- mass with the coronation of St Mary's images from Zielenice, Brdow, Lubaczow, and Stoczek for viewers who can receive Katowice local program; Monday, 20 June, Program Two at 0950 hours -- Holy Mass in Poznan for viewers who can receive Poznan local program, Program Two at 1800 hours -- Maria rites in Katowice for viewers who can receive Katowice local program; Tuesday, 21 June, Program Two at 0950 hours -- mass and coronation of Our Lady in Wroclaw, Program Two at 1720 hours -- Maria vespers and coronation of Our Lady of Opole at Gora Switej Anny; Wednesday, 22 June, Program Two at 0950 hours -- central beautification rites for Father Rafal Kalinowski at the Krakow green for viewers who can receive Krakow local program; viewers of the All-Poland Programs can see a recording of these rites on Program Two at 2230 hours, Program Two at 1650 -- consecration of the St Maksymilian new church in Mistrzejowice for viewers who can receive Krakow local program; Thursday, 23 June, Program One at 1620 hours -- solemn farewell for John Paul II.

UNOFFICIAL TOURISM AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ISRAEL

TA131158 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jun 83 p 16

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Yehoshu'a Kahana]

[Text] A unilateral tourism agreement, according to which the Warsaw authorities allow Israeli groups to visit Poland, has been signed recently. The agreement was signed by the Histadrut-owned tourism company Histour and the Polish press agency INTERPRESS to devoid it of official status.

In a news conference yesterday, Histour director Hertzl Shalem said that negotiations with the Poles lasted 3 months until it was decided that the visas would be stamped in the Swiss capital of Berne and that they would be granted after a check that will last from 3 weeks to 1 month.

According to Shalem, the Polish authorities promised "not to make problems" and they did not put any restrictions on those wishing to visit Poland.

Histour is already operating tours to Hungary and Bulgaria. According to Shalem, this is a breakthrough to thawing frozen relations between Israel and these three countries.

The organized tour to Poland lasts 11 days, including 3 days in Switzerland. The trip costs $1,350. Accommodations are at hotels described as "first class," in double rooms with two meals a day.

NESTOROWICZ MEETS TRADE MINISTERS IN POZNAN

LD140847 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 June -- Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz received the Chinese delegation to the 55th Poznan international fair, headed by Chinese Deputy Minister for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and Foreign Trade Chen Jie, in Poznan today. Chances for further increase of trade between Poland and the People's Republic of China were discussed. Positive opinion was expressed of hitherto steps in this respect, notably additional exchange transactions made in addition to this year's economic protocol.

The Chinese delegation has informed of the intention to display a Chinese exposition during the next Poznan international fair.

Tadeusz Nestorowicz also received deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, head of Cuba's delegation to the 55th Poznan international fair, Jose de la Fuente. The realization of undertakings set by the economic protocol for 1983 was described as positive. The Cuban side expressed interest in having the Polish side organize an exposition of Polish export goods in Havana next year.

The Polish minister of foreign trade also met head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil. Minister Nestorowicz expressed satisfaction at the DPRK's participation in the Poznan fair after a few years' break.

The foreign trade minister received a delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, led by General Secretary of the Chamber Alfred Wakolbinger, now at the 55th Poznan international fair. Emphasis was put on the significant role played by the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber in the promotion of Polish-Austrian trade. The Polish side voiced satisfaction over Austria's already traditional participation in the Poznan international fair.

The delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Council was also received by Chairman of the Polish Chamber for Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski. Stress was put on the activity of Austrian companies on the Polish market, reflected, for example, in their undisrupted and numerous participation in the Poznan international fair events. Information was exchanged on the plans for promotion activity of Austrian companies in the Polish market and Polish companies in the Austrian market this year.

Ryszard Karski also met with a delegation of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, led by Chairman of the Chamber's Presidium Bozin Jovanovic, who have been visiting the 55th Poznan international fair. It was stated that cooperation between both chambers has been successfully developing recently. It was agreed that a delegation of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber will come to Poland for an exchange of experience soon.

POLISH-USSR TRADE DISCUSSED AT POZNAN FAIR

LD131838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Monday was Soviet Day at the 55th Poznan international fair. In accordance with the principles of this year's fair, today was also a working day, which found expression in a series of meetings devoted to intensifying our mutual turnover.

It is envisaged that this year the exchange of goods between the two countries will amount to about R9.7 billion and will thus be 9 percent higher than last year. The structure of our exports to the Soviet Union as well as imports from that country will be adjusted as much as possible to the needs and abilities of the Polish partner. Fuels and raw materials, as well as production materials are a major part of Polish imports from the Soviet Union at present.

The Soviet market, on the other hand, will maintain its position as receiver of Polish engineering industry products. In addition, the Soviet Union will grant Poland transferable currency [waluta wymienialna] credits to enable us to import subassemblies and semifinished products from Western countries which will increase our exports of machinery and engineering equipment.

At the same time, in view of the difficult situation on the Polish domestic market, the Soviet Union has also agreed to a considerable reduction of imported mass consumption goods from Poland.

PZPR-SED COOPERATION TALKS END 10 JUNE

LD110700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jun (ADN) -- [passage indistinct] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received in Warsaw by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. On Friday Kurt Hager ended a 3-day visit to Poland undertaken at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

During his stay the guest met Politburo member and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek and Secretary of the Central Committee Marian Orzechowski for talks, which were also attended by Hannes Hoernig, member of the Central Committee and head of the Science Department of the SED Central Committee.

As PAP reported at the end of the visit, during the talks information was exchanged on the current social and political situation in the two countries. The comprehensive, planned development of cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the PRP was highly praised.

The two sides assessed the international situation, particularly in view of the unprecedented nuclear missile arms build-up by the imperialist circles in the United States and Western Europe, which threatens world peace. At the same time concern was expressed about the revanchism and neofascism being revived in the FRG, which is aimed at the destruction of the territorial-political order in Europe.

During the talks the close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with all progressive forces in the world in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for peaceful cooperation between states and peoples was affirmed.

The meetings, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by the deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Lucjan Piatkowski, and the GDR ambassador to the PPR, Horst Neubauer.

WARSAW REPORTS MALINOWSKI VISIT TO CSSR

LD132330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski has visited Czechoslovakia. The delegation held talks with, among others, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the federal government.

Talks were also held in working teams in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of General Engineering, and the Central Association of Cooperatives. Directions of activities aimed at intensifying cooperation in the spheres of agriculture and food economy until 1990 were established and many relevant agreements were signed.

The two sides stated that in the 1980's attention will be paid to, above all, ensuring self-sufficiency in food production and attaining independence from capitalist countries' imports.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU131936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- A protocol was signed in Warsaw on the deepening of the technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation in production between the Ministry of Chemical Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry of Poland. The signing of the protocol was occasioned by the visit the Romanian minister of chemical industry, Gheorghe Caranfil, paid to the Polish People's Republic, at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, Edward Grzywa.

During the visit, questions were also approached related to the intensification of goods exchanges between the two countries as well as of the exchange of experience between the chemical industries of Romania and Poland.

The Romanian minister was received by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic with whom he discussed questions of the development and deepening of the economic collaboration and cooperation in production between the two countries, in chemical industry in particular.

U.S. SHIPS CALL AT PORT OF CONSTANTA 13 JUNE

AU131838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- The American ships "Arthur W. Radford" and "Antrim" laid anchor in the port of Constanta on June 13. The same day, Vice Admiral W. H. Rowden, accompanied by a group of American officers, paid a formal call on the mayor of Constanta municipality and on the commander of the Navy.

KUWAITI ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST

AU131845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- An economic delegation from Kuwait, led by Hamad 'Isa al-Rujayb, minister of housing, social affairs and labor, paid a visit to Romania over June 10-13. The Kuwaiti delegation had talks at the department for Construction Abroad, at the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials when concrete modalities were approached of developing the Romanian-Kuwaiti economic cooperation.

Meeting With Nicolae

AU131844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae, had on June 13 an interview with Hamad 'Isa al-Rujayb, minister of housing, social affairs and labor of the state of Kuwait, when new possibilities were highlighted of further developing the Romanian-Kuwaiti mutually advantageous economic cooperation in various domains of joint interest.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO MEETING IN GENEVA

AU091856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 9/6/1983 -- Taking the floor within the debates of the 69th session of the International Conference on Labour [ILO] that debates in Geneva problems related to the use of workforce, the Romanian chief delegate, Maxim Berghianu, minister of labour, cautioned that under an ever more marked interdependence of the world processes, the discriminatory practices in the international trade, the trade barriers and the obstacels hindering the transfer of technology could but worsen the consequences of the economic crisis, the gaps and inflation and preserve unemployment at high levels in wide areas of the world. After referring to the burden of the arms race and to the need to halt it and pass to disarmament in general, to nuclear disarmament in particular, the speaker highlighted that directing the funds saved by reducing the military spending to solving the economic and social problems would result in an acceleration of the general economic progress of all the countries. He declared also for banning by law the actions that are dangerous for children, and for a quick elimination of the economic and social exploitation of the children and youth. The speaker presented the measures taken in Romania for protecting the children and the youth, who are ensured conditions for education and professional training in view of their integration into work and life.

The Romanian delegation presented a draft resolution concerning the youth and the ILO contribution to the International Youth Year.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST RESEARCH UNITS

AU091950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/6/1983 -- On June 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid working visits to several research, design and technological engineering institutes in Bucharest: the Chemical Research Institute -- ICECHIM, the Institute of Scientific Creation -- INCREST (a unit which provides research, design and experiment for all the aircraft development programmes in the country), the National Institute of Heat Engines and the Central Research Institute for Machine-Tools, Electrotechnology and Electronics.

Participating in the visit were Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Ion Ursu and Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister.

The Romanian head of state's working visit was an opportunity for an in-depth analysis of the achievements of the Romanian top scientific and technological research work as well as of the way in which a series of priority programmes are carried through in chemical industry, machine building, electrical engineering and electronics.

The dialogue the RCP general secretary conducted with the experts in the visited institutes focused on the analysis of the possibilities and specific ways of enhancing the contribution of science to the country's economic development, of the results of the Romanian scientific research work and their materialization in the manufacture of high-tech, highly qualitative and competitive machinery, installations and apparatus, the steady renewal of products and modernization of technologies in the entire national economy.

Stress was laid once again on the capability of the Romanian research, design and technological engineering units and of their experts to ensure a growing potential to the Romanian industry in accordance with the targets set by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party, on the guidelines of fundamental and applicative research work according to current and future priorities.

DELEGATES' SPEECHES TO ONGOING UNCTAD SESSION

Algerian Envoy, 8 June

LD02030 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 9/6/83 (APS) -- "Because it is held in a context of a major crisis in international economic relations and because it took place after lucid initiatives notably decided by the Non Aligned 7th Summit and proposals of common actions resulting from Buenos Aires meeting in order to reestablish the international dialogue and cooperation, our conference concentrates all the weight of hopes of the international community in general and the developing countries in particular", Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, CC member, minister of commerce, notably declared yesterday in Belgrade on the occasion of the Sixth Session of the UNCTAD.

"The Third World, he estimated, which bears the essential weight of the crisis and concerned by the persistent deteriorations of the international economic situation and threats resulting from it for international peace and security. [sentence as received]

"It is important, he indicated, to recognize the close correlation existing between peace and development. We must be more than ever aware that disarmament, and the reduction of arms race will enable the liberation of huge resources more necessary than ever to the development of the world economy on equitable and peaceful bases."

Evoking problems linked with international commerce, the Algerian minister of commerce notably started [as received] that the prolonged recession which led to a pronounced contraction of the international commerce increased the resort by the developed countries to the diversified arsenal of protectionism which has not failed to highly strike most active sectors of exports of developing countries and questioned the principle of the status quo maintenance and [word indistinct] treatment made to developing countries. On this connection, Mr Abdelaziz Khellef declared that the multilateral commercial system is only including rules of the balance of forces and that rules and principles dictated by powers aim at maintaining developed countries in a marginal position.

SRV Envoy

LD131240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1023 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- The head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Belgrade UNCTAD session, Ambassador Nguyen Thuong, has stated that the economies of the developed capitalist countries are to blame for the world economic crisis.

Speaking in the 6th UNCTAD general debate today, Monday, Nguyen Thuong called on the world community to, as part of solving the crisis, ensure peace and stability and to check the arms race, for which he blamed the imperialist and reactionary forces in the world. Thuong added that the Vietnamese Government calls for the establishment of a new international economic order on a democratic and progressive basis and for the termination of all forms of economic aggression.

The Vietnamese delegation head called on the developing countries to build their independent economies and strengthen mutual scientific and economic cooperation.

He also advocated diversification of economic relations between countries with different social and economic orders and strengthening of economic cooperation between the developed and the developing countries.

ROK Trade Minister

ID131314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- Kim Tong-hui, the Republic of Korea's minister of trade and industry, brought forward measures for stopping all protectionist mechanism at UNCTAD's 6th Session here today, Monday.

Taking the floor in the general debate, he also proposed measures for doing away with all restrictions outside of international trade rules and for a step-by-step doing away with restrictive trade practices. Loans from the funds of multilateral financial institutions should be considerably increased, the Korean minister also proposed. He came out in favour of accepting coordinated measures for faciliating the position of debtor countries and, in particularly hard cases, for rescheduling their financial obligations.

Democratic Kampuchea's Samphan

LD131323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- Vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan [title as received] said at the plenary of the 6th UNCTAD Session in Belgrade today, Monday, that Kampuchea places all hope in international assistance and development, the restruction of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

He underlined that his country will, after its liberation, probably be the least developed in the world andpointed up the flagrant aggression on Kampuchea. In this context, he underlined that the importance of the Belgrade UNCTAD springs not only from the grave economic difficulties in the world, but also from the growing political tension. Khieu Samphan expressed the hope that the Belgrade UNCTAD will adopt a declaration which will mark a major stage in the North-South dialogue and in the process of establishing the new international economic order.

The Democratic Kampuchea representative paid tribute to the international activity of Yugoslavia and the late President Tito and underlined that Kampuchea will continue firmly to adhere to the principles of non-alignment.

Afghanistan Envoy's Speech

LD131713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- Afghanistan rejects any forms of economic aggression and blockade, including sanctions or threats, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Afghanistan's minister of trade, pointed out while addressing the morning plenary session of the 6th UNCTAD here today.

On emphasizing Afghanistan's full support for the Group of 77's Buenos Aires proposals and resolutions, Jalalar assessed that the developing countries were suffering the most from the world's present economic crisis, although they are not to blame for it. He came out in favour of strengthening international institutions for the sake of their aid to the developing countries, to the poorest ones, first of all.

Jalalar was of the opinion that economic policies in the capitalist countries were aimed, he said, at keeping the developing countries in a position of inequality and that the capitalist countries were widening and strengthening protectionism at the expense of (?the developing) countries.

The Afghan delegation is awaiting from UNCTAD to find ways and means for further development and recovery as well as urgent actions in the questions of trade, raw materials and world finances.

BILATERAL CONTACTS, OTHER ATTENDEE'S ACTIVITIES

Spiljak, De Cuellar Toasts

LD071659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, President of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon today at the White Palace for UN Secretary General de Cuellar who is participating in the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade.

In a toast appropriate to the occasion, President Spiljak said that Yugoslavia fully supports the United Nations in preserving international peace and security and serving the progress and prosperity of all countries and peoples. This tallies in many respects with Yugoslavia's orientations toward the policy of nonalignment. The serious times in which we live today demand that everyone understand values such as agreement-reaching and equitable cooperation as prerequisites for existence, as the only possible way for countries to behave, thereby making it possible for the international community as a whole to face urgent tasks which cannot be delayed. These tasks, in the present crisis of world political and economic relations, are equal to the most vital interests of mankind because what is at stake is the preservation of peace, security, the resolution of disputes and crises by peaceful means, strengthening of cooperation among peoples on the basis of the sovereign equality of all, and the promotion of their economic and social development, Spiljak said.

In his toast, UN Secretary General De Cuellar pointed out that the Sixth UNCTAD is taking place at a critical moment in international economic relations. He expressed the hope that the governments of countries participating in the Belgrade session will devote fundamental attention and attach the significance required for such an exceptionally important forum and rare occasion.

Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and associates of the UN secretary general attended the luncheon.

Mojsov Toast at Abe Dinner

LD080420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1928 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Addressing his guest, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said the following in his toast:

"We awaited your official and friendly visit to the SFRY with great interest. Our talks today once again give full expression to the traditional friendship between our peoples, to both sides' readiness to promote their relations and contribute to peace and development in the world.

"On this occasion I should again like to stress the significance of the results achieved in the development of mutual cooperation. It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we always gladly remember President Tito's visit to Japan and the visit paid to our country by Prince Akihito, the heir to the throne.

"I am very glad to be able to note that the long-standing successful development of bilateral relations is continuing and that we agreed today to promote them still further. We are convinced that significant possibilities exist for doing so in the political field as well as in the economic, cultural, and technological fields, the field of information and other fields."

Lazar Mojsov particularly stressed the importance of economic cooperation. In this connection he said:

"Being a part of the world economy, our economy is capable of successfully tackling the economic difficulties which it presently faces by intensifying and broadening cooperation with foreign partners. The understanding which your government and your country's business community have shown concerning our present difficulties and the need for your participation in the program for the stabilization of our economy is highly esteemed by us and we are convinced that this effort will make a significant contribution to the broadening of cooperation in the interest of both sides. We are deeply convinced that the best road for our countries to follow is that of the intensification of mutual cooperation on the basis of respect, equality, and mutual benefits."

Lazar Mojsov went on to dwell on the alarming state of international relations. Developing and developed countries face enormous problems in their development. Peace and security in the world are exposed to a greater threat than ever before. The arms race is continuing. No progress has been achieved in dealing with the hotbeds of crisis. Poverty has not been eliminated and in many parts of the world is assuming terrifying proportions. Developing countries are burdened by excessive debts and their development is stagnating. Force and the policy of intervention and interference in other countries' internal affairs, though impermissible, continue. All these acute questions of today were discussed with great seriousness at the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries which was recently held in New Delhi and which greatly contributed to the reestablishment of the atmosphere of mutual cooperation and trust between all the countries of the world, big and powerful as well as small and poor. As a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia strives to help find a speedy way out of the present difficult siutation in international relations.

In conclusion Mojsov said:

"At this moment, with regard to the Sixth Session of UNCTAD, we are preoccupied in particular with the need to find a way out of the world economic crisis and with questions of international economic cooperation and economic development, in particular, of developing countries. Being a nonaligned and developing country and proceeding from the fact that we live in an interdependent world and that progress can only be achieved with the participation of all the countires -- regardless of the degree of their development and the character of their social order or international position -- we are deeply convinced that international economic cooperation and economic development of all world countries are genuinely attainable through dialogue and true negotiations. I should like to assure you that we, on our part, will make our maximum contribution to this pressing need of our time, convinced that it is in the interests of all the peoples of the world to do so."

Mojsov Toasts Brazil's Guerreiro

LD052316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 June (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, addressing his guest, Brazilian Foreign Minister Guerreiro, stated with particular pleasure that relations between the two countries have reached an unprecedented level of mutual cooperation and friendship. They are based on mutual respect, equality, sovereignty, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs. These are the principles which Yugoslavia firmly adheres to in its relations with other countries.

As a country the foreign policy orientation of which is the policy and original principles of nonalignment, Yugoslavia makes every effort for these aspirations to be affirmed in its cooperation with all countries, regardless of their strength, size, or social system.

The friendship between our countries was inspired as long ago as World War II with the participation of the Brazilian military corps on the side of the Allied Forces which fought against fascism and for the defense of freedom, progress, and the threatened gains of civilization. Taking part in the fight against the same enemy the nations of Yugoslavia were also fighting, Yugoslavia and Brazil were devoted to peace and were affirmed allies in that fateful war.

Lazar Mojsov stressed that about 40,000 Brazilians of Yugoslav origin are taking part in the construction and progress of the great country of Brazil. Through their conduct and hard work they likewise contribute to our good mutual relations and friendship. Lazar Mojsov stressed in particular that the figure of the architect of the new Yugoslavia, President Tito, is deeply engraved on the foundations of Yugoslav-Brazilian friendship. Still fresh in all our minds are the memories of his official state visit to Brazil in 1963. Today one of the avenues in the largest Brazilian city, Sao Paulo, bears his name and in the city of Campinas there is a square with a monument to him.

Continuing his toast, Lazar Mojsov said that Yugoslavia and Brazil both stand for peace and security in the world, for equal international relations, and for a new international economic order.

"The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, presents the most concrete and dangerous threat to world peace," Mojsov stressed. "Yugoslavia takes a positive attitude toward all proposals and initiatives which truly lead to reducing the arms race, relaxing tension in the world, and solving the most important questions of international security and peace. The entire international community should be involved in solving the above-mentioned questions in order to make a start as soon as possible on the process of disarmament, particularly nuclear, in which the main bearers of the arms race have their own particular obligations and responsibilities."

"The situation regarding international economic relations is also deteriorating with every day that goes by. Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance to these problems and makes its contribution to reviving the talks between the developed and developing countries."

"The hopes we placed in the agreement between the 22 developed and developing countries adopted in Cancun have not, unfortunately, been fulfilled. We consider it necessary that global North-South talks be started as soon as possible in order to find a solution for a way out of the serious economic and financial situation of the developing countries, which is constantly worsening.

The Seventh Summit of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries made its contribution to beginning global talks.

"The Session of the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, to which both our countries are paying particular attention, represents in our sincere view a very important moment in the endeavors of the developing countries for a beginning to be made on solving -- at the world level -- the difficult problems of economic backwardness that much of the world faces. Yugoslavia, for its part, will make every effort for the current session of this important world gathering to end successfully."

"At conferences of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, and especially at the last conference held in Delhi, all these questions were treated very carefully. We believe that the decisions adopted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit offer the broadest realistic basis for solving all the problems facing the international community," Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in his toast.

Guerreiro Reply Toast

LD052318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2059 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- Brazil and Yugoslavia share the view that all nations must have the right to their own economic and social development, stated Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro here this evening (Sunday). He was replying to the toast delivered by his host, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

Both countries hold that the developing countries should make efforts for the establishment of a new economic order, Saraiva Guerreiro said. He agreed with Mojsov that the difficulties resulting from the present international situation constitute a grave danger for all developing countries.

The Brazilian foreign minister warned, however, that in seeking to overcome difficulties, the developing countries must persevere in their efforts for the maintenance of national sovereignty and affirmation of their specific characteristics on the world stage.

In view of the growing interdependence in the world, the main political and economic problems cannot be settled without the participation of all countries and full democratization of international relations, Saraiva Guerreiro said. He called for common efforts for the success of the Sixth Session of UNCTAD opening in Belgrade tomorrow.

Saraiva Guerreiro dwelt on the constructive role of Yugoslavia within the Movement of Non-Alignment and praised its continuous efforts for the cause of peace and the deepening of international relations, for implementation of the process of de-colonization, rejection of the bloc policy and change in the international economic relations.

Zarkovic, Khieu Samphan Talks

BK140244 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] On the morning of 10 June, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade, held talks with His Excellency Vidoje Zarkovic, vice chairman of the SFRY State Presidency.

On that occasion Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed the warm and friendly greetings of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] to the Yugoslav people and the eminent leaders of the SFRY. Vice President Khieu Samphan once again expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for the active, vigorous, and constant support and assistance of the Yugoslav people for the Kampuchean people's just struggle for independence and to safeguard the Kampuchean race. He also informed the Yugoslav leader about the progress in every field of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

His Excellency Vidoje Zarkovic, vice chairman of the SFRY State Presidency, reaffirmed the constant and firm assistance and support of the SFRY for Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle for national liberation. Attending the talks, on the Yugoslav side, were His Excellency (Toura), deputy foreign minister of Yugoslavia; and His Excellency (Gajpare), political adviser of the vice chairman. On the Democratic Kampuchean side was Ambassador Chan Youran.

The talks between the two countries' leaders were held in a friendly and very cordial atmosphere.

Mojsov, Khieu Samphan

LD141038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0918 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The president of the Sixth UNCTAD Session, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, received today (Tuesday) Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Relations Khieu Samphan. In the ensuing talk they discussed the work of the Sixth UNCTAD and relations between Yugoslavia and Democratic Kampuchea.

Bojanic, Ecuadoran Official

PA140410 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Augusto Bermeo, industry, commerce, and integration minister, today met with Yugoslav Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic. The talks centered on bilateral economic relations.

Minister Bermeo spoke at the Sixth UNCTAD being held in Belgrade.

Other Meetings

LD131954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1853 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade is accompanied by undiminished diplomatic activity. Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov recieved on Monday Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Dr Hans Blix, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav government.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan received today the head of the Turkish delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD, Minister for Economic Affairs Sermet Pasin. They exchanged views on the further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

SREBRIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON 1983 ECONOMY

LD101015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 9 Jun 83

["Srebric Speech at Assembly session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- The results of economic activity in the first 4 months of the year are not at the expected level or of the expected economic quality, but they are not discouraging. Despite many and great problems in energy, raw materials, foreign exchange, and monetary affairs, as well as difficulties and restrictions, our economy has succeeded in maintaining the level of its activity, avoiding work interruptions of broader dimensions and open recession. Although we cannot assess the stagnation in production, particularly industrial production, as a positive situation, we must not lose sight of the fact that in this period the involvement of foreign goods credits has been almost completely absent in reviving production growth and an increase in exports. The use of goods credits from Western countries has been extended for an unexpectedly long time because of our internal weaknesses and inefficiency, Srebric said at the beginning of his speech.

Among the efforts to increase production and economic activity, those of a number of exporters, coal producers, electric power and metal producers, tourism workers and agricultural producers are singled out in particular. Within the framework of the general efforts to improve the balance of payments situation there are exporters who have increased their exports to the convertible currency area by over 50 percent, with good prospects until the end of the year.

Following autumn sowing, which was satisfactory, spring sowing, too, was completed on well-prepared land. In this way the negative influence of the shortage of artificial fertilizer and of imported plant protection preparations has been partially neutralized. The supply of cattle production with protein feed has also been improved. Furthermore, in all the republics and provinces an active and increasingly efficient policy of development of agriculture is being waged; current investments in agriculture are growing and significant development programs are being implemented. The most important immediate task is to carry out all the necessary preparations for the maximum buying up of wheat. The Federal Executive Council [FEC], together with the executive councils of the republics and provinces, has already taken relevant measures. It is necessary to buy up at least 3.5 million tons of wheat. We must not allow ourselves the easy-going attitude of importing this strategic product in 1983-84. Possible imports of wheat would directly threaten the foreign exchange opportunities for importing raw materials for the production of artificial fertilizer for agriculture. Agricultural producers should now make their contribution to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy by selling all their wheat surpluses -- economic conditions for which have been created, Srebric stressed.

Under the influence of the increase in prices in the first quarter of the year the total income of associated labor organizations has greatly increased. Unfortunately, the indexes of economic activity continue to worsen. A particularly negative influence is exerted by the decrease in the associated labor organizations' share in the distribution of the total income, and the great increase in losses.

Changes in the investments sphere, too, are not even close to being satisfactory. In the first 4 months total investments fell realistically, but investments without the necessary selection and above and beyond financial possibilities continue. With rare exceptions investors try to build all the projects which have been started regardless of financial difficulties and the forced extension of deadlines.

There is strong pressure to keep up undiminished imports of equipment although it is clear to everybody that it is these exports that must be the first to come under the blow of severe balance of payments restrictions. The justification for this is in previously concluded agreements, which have already carried out foreign exchange obligations.

The price policy certainly represents the weakest point of our entire economic policy. Proceeding from the clear disharmony in goods-monetary relations, great shortages on our market and in the absence of material possibilities to exert an influence on the relations of supply and demand, the FEC decided in the middle of last year to freeze [word indistinct]. This measure has, to some extent, alleviated price increases but it has not been albe to contribute to an authentic slowing down of inflation which is a result of the effect, above all, of irrational economic activity and very strained inflationary distribution of income. Inflation has exuded from all the pores created by the further degradation of the market.

It is beyond dispute that changes in the exchange rate of the dinar reflect on domestic prices. However, this influence is reduced to a correction of the structure of domestic prices. The real exchange rate of the dinar must represent one of the most important instruments of a healthy economic policy. Its role is not only to encourage increased exports; it is through the real exchange rate of the dinar that market criterial of economic activity and devlopment manifest themselves. Instead of isolationism, the economy is exposed to a positive influence of the world market. Thus, our problem is not in a sliding rate of exchange of the dinar, but in a fast increase in domestic prices which punishes the dinar exchange rate and points to the domestic causes of the inflationary pressure. The assertion that a stable exchange rate of the dinar is the condition to reduce inflation does not rest on any economic argument. It would be very easy for us to eliminate inflation of those who cause it were to follow the plociy of the real exchange rate of the dinar, Srebric stressed.

When the projection [of this year's balance of payments and balance of foreign exchange] was established the so-called package of Western credits of a considerably greater volume was created. An impermissible slack attitude has gained ground in our country, as if things will be much easier for us. We have very quickly nearly forgotten the real meaning of the policy of relying on our own resources, a policy on which the projection of the balance of payments and balance of foreign exchange had been prepared.

As is known, the entire package of Western credits consists of elements mutually dependent on each other. Negotiations with partners and foreign banks are not at all easy. By making extreme efforts and by running the risk of having shortages on the domestic market we paid over $4.5 billion to other countries last year. At the end of last year and at the beginning of this year we had some delays in payments which to some extent worsened our negotiating positions. It goes without saying that we can only accept relations of partnership and take on obligations to repay loans regularly, Srebric stressed.

One of the most important tasks of our current economic situation is to maintain the level of production and to create conditions to ravive its growth. This task is not an easy one. In implementing this task our social ability to fully rely on our own resources in overcoming economic difficulties can be demonstrated, Srebric believes.

The question that arises is: Do we have the capability to avoid a recession which could stem from a shortage of raw materials and reproduction materials? We undoubtedly have this capability. Our economy has demonstrated in the past few months that it can maintain the level of its activity with considerably reduced imports.

To activate these possibilities depends, above all, on the entire social organization and on changes in associated labor. Waiting for state measures to resolve specific problems should be abandoned. If self-managing subjects do not resolve them in relations of interdependence, nobody else will resolve them in a proper manner.

The commodity credits agreed on the principle with Western countries have also been in the majority of cases confirmed by them. However, the use of these credits has been extended to the second half of the year. If our preparations had been on time and more complete, individual credits would already be in use. After the adoption of the relevant law we have not carried out all our tasks. Weaknesses should certainly also be attributed to federal organs but much more so to banks, to the chamber of economy mechanism and to organizations of associated labor. The very slow use of certain goods credits illustrates well our weaknesses.

It should be stressed that due to many diverse weaknesses and due to unmarket-like behavior in commodity exchanges with other countries we are not achieving optimum foreign exchange and income results. We often sell our goods below world prices and buy foreign goods at the high world price. Thus a considerable amount of the scarce accumulation of associated labor organizations continually flows abroad. In commodity exchange with other countries to a value of over $25 billion per annum, this problem is no longer a negligible one. Every percentage lost through our weaknesses, carelessness and easy-going attitude, not to mention abuses, represents a great loss that workers in associated labor bear with difficulty. Therefore, we must change the relevant laws in such a way that would efficiently combat all forms of nonmarket-type behavior in commodity exchanges with other countries. In this context I have particularly in mind the disloyal competition by our organizations of associated labor on the foreign market, which has remained even after the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces have been abolished as well as the responsibility for complaints by foreign buyers, responsibility for the quality of the exported goods and so forth. Within this framework foreign trade must be exposed to the most severe selection. In commodity exchanges with other countries, only foreign trade organizations of associated labor capable of carrying out their foreign trade business under the most favorable conditions for producers should remain.

In the part of his speech dealing with credit-monetary policy, Srebric stressed that our economy, including business banking, faces in the most severe way the acute problem of dinar liquidity. Internal illiquidity is of much greater dimensions than balance of payments problems. Economic demands for payments in the economy alone amount to $200 billion. Illiquidity is the consequence of various things, including differences in the exchange rate and demands incapable of being met which nevertheless manifest themselves as consumption.

It is obvious that the problem of dinar illiquidity cannot be resolved merely by issuing credits, nor does it represent merely a monetary or credit issue. Illiquidity causes deep disruptions in goods-monetary elations with a great participation of quasi-goods and quasimoney in these relations as a whole.

The FEC and federal organs have prepared a special analysis of the illiquidity problem, which will be submitted to this assembly very soon. The analysis contins a broad spectrum of changes in the mechanisms of the economic system, the application of which could, after a certain period of time, lead to overcoming problems. In this sense the proposed solutions represent the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program in the sphere of finance, money and credits. On this occasion I will review only individual problems.

In his speech Srebric did not, of course, omit the price policy.

With the gradual unfreezing of prices the question of the methods of further implementing the price policy arises in a most serious way. In the past few years we have tried all the forms of social price control and not a single one yielded satisfactory results. There are several reasons for this and a fuller critical assessment of our entire social practice is necessary for this.

One of the important reasons for the inefficiency of our social price control lies in the fact that we have not built up market mechanisms which would make any nonmarket-type of behavior and uncontrolled price increases difficult. Moreover, we have not created a market mechanism from commodity reserves but a mere supply service. Our social price control has always been (and is now) directed only at prices. Such a social control of prices is in its essence always statist, regardless of its form. A significant reason for the inefficiency of social price control lies in the statist threat of the unified market. It is on this basis, among other things, that great territorial price disparities have also arisen.

We are unfreezing prices in very unfavorable market conditions just as we froze them in similar circumstances. There were great disparities then; now, we are in the midst of a strong inflationary pressure. It is clear that changes in the price regime have no influence whatsoever on the factors of inflation. However it must be taken into consideration that a price freeze is an explicitly short-term measure. We have extended its validity in the desire to alleviate the most explicit disparities. The current inflationary pressure shows that the results are very partial.

The unfreezing of prices should not mean that inflation can become an autonomous process. We must take all available measures to keep the price increases below 30 percent. If we do not achieve any slowing down in inflation, we will have to change the quantitative framework of the nominal increase in consumption. Unfortunately, we do not have at our disposal any material possibilities or market instruments for a direct influence on price increases. Moreover, we do not have the capability to tax drastically the inflationary income which is the result of immoderately high price increases. Therefore, we will have to resort to individual freezes and even to a reduction of prices along with the most severe application of possible sanctions. In regulating prices there must be some form of coercion. In our conditions the basic form of coercion should be obligations taken on equitably and voluntarily on the basis of self-managing agreements. The basic weakness of our market mechanism lies precisely in the absence of any kind of coercion.

In further implementing the price policy we must extricate ourselves from the vicious circle of new products which have served, with some honorable exceptions, as a massive form of acquiring income without work.

Miners have been perhaps the only ones who have not been inventing new products. In the case of new products, the world price, too, must be taken into consideration. It is difficult to imagine that a large number of new products which are not produced in the world could appear in our country. After all every new product should evoke the interest of the foreign market, which evaluates materialized scientific research and development work fairly sensitively.

A special problem is created by the present various additions to prices which also degrade the conditions of buying and selling as well as the market and prices. Such behavior must be prosecuted most severely as must every other form of monopolist position on the market if we wish to rehabilitate the minimum regularity of commodity trade. All forms of bare grabbing of income do not represent merely antimarket phenomena but are also directed against self-management.

Although a certain improvement has taken place, the market situation is unsatisfactory. One cannot expect a linear normalization of relations of supply and demand on the basis of increasing supply, but the normal supply of goods of fundamental significance for the consumption of the population must be ensured.

Our balance of payments is not threatened to the extent that we should give up our essential needs. We need not, for instance, go on annual holidays by car but we must definitely ensure, in addition to daily needs, medicines, baby food (for the youngest) and similar things. We must follow fully the priorities in workers consumption and that of the broadest strata of the population. Let those categories of the population that have a higher standard of living be worried.

The tendencies in the drop of living standards, above all, of workers who live exclusively off their personal income, of a section of old-age pensioners and of socially threatened people have deepened enough to demand efficient countermeasures. In this connection it is necessary that the republics, provinces and municipalities carefully assess the changes that have arisen through the drop in the standard of living living and to take adequate measures.

In this context I also have in mind all the weaknesses of the taxation policy in connection with the social policy and of the even distribution of economic costs to all categories of the population. We must fully take into account the fact that inflation unevenly affects individual sections of our society.

Srebric also believes that stagnation in production and in economic activity as a whole as well as the reduction in investment make employment increasingly difficult. In such conditions unemployment becomes one of the gravest issues, and not only an economic issue. A solution can certainly not be sought in increasing concealed unemployment in associated labor. However, every possibility for a productive working involvement of those who are now unemployed, in all economic activities and forms of work should be exploited. In associated labor the possibilities for working in several shifts have not been fully exploited. The stagnation of production has not gripped all organizations of associated labor. However, multishift work must be socially stimulated in all activities in which the work process is not uninterrupted.

At the end of his speech Vice President Srebric stressed that we must carry out four groups of tasks by the end of the year: We must wage a battle for the most successful possible implementation of this year's economic policies; we must formulate and adopt an operative plan to implement the long-term economic stabilization program; we must adopt on time the 1984 economic policy, and we must carry out the changes in the social plan of Yugoslavia and of all other plans and development programs on the basis of the long-term economic stabilization program. These tasks can be carried out successfully only in a self-managing and socially organized manner.

In further implementing the economic policy we must count on unchanged difficult conditions and even on a possible worsening of them. Due to the depth of the economic disruption, all the main difficulties will return even if we make the greatest efforts to blaze the trail for changes. We can and must overcome them only with persistent work in all organizations of associated labor and at all levels of our society. We must eliminate negligence, idleness and irresponsibility which not only inflict continuous economic harm but even at times cost human lives. Nobody's bad work and lack of responsibility can be protected. Organizations of associated labor that are not capable of overcoming their difficulties by relying on others and of operating at least with minimum profitability must be exposed to the consequences of their bad work and bad economic activity, Srebric stressed.

The FEC will prepare and submit to the Assembly an operative plan for the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program parallel with the completion of work by the Kraigher Commission. Clearly, this plan does not refer only to federal organs, nor can the long-term economic stabilization program be implemented if it does not penetrate to every basic organization of associated labor.

MATERIALS ON MEETING OF SERBIAN JOURNALISTS

Ckrebic, Kurtesi Speeches

AU101631 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting of Serbian journalists has opened in Belgrade. Opening the meeting, Stasa Marinkovic, president of the Presidium of the Serbian Journalists' Association, said that the meeting is an opportunity for talks between journalists and prominent federal and republican socio-political officials. The first guest of the journalists was Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, who spoke on the current situation in Serbia. Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo, spoke next. Bozidar Veljkovic and Zivojin Jerotijevic report:

We can overcome the current economic difficulties in the republic in many respects as early as the beginning of September, when a considerable revival of economic activity is expected, Dusan Ckrebic pointed out. He then said that recently we have achieved considerable successes in the political mobilization of all forces in society in solving the most important economic problems. The LC is searching for new areas for political action with a view to ensuring more economical production through relying on our own forces. The LC does not wage this struggle alone, but with all other forces in society. In this situation also, self-management must play a significant role, that is -- to be a lever by which reproduction problems will be solved. Regarding self-management, Ckrebic said, one should say that what is involved is not that self-management can be implemented only in this situation, but that self-management is the foundation of our society's political system for today and for tomorrow.

Speaking on social self-protection, Dusan Ckrebic pointed out that we still have to do much in this area. The existing level of preparedness and organization is not sufficient. He gave the example of a great number of fires in the territory of the SR of Serbia, in which sometimes entire factories are lost, and when huge material damage is caused to society in general.

Employment is our great problem and we have to solve it in the current situation with an equally great effort. It is necessary to find all possibilities for activating work cadres more quickly, especially young, educated cadres. In this respect he said that science is still insufficiently utilized in production processes and that a big task is replacing foreign licenses and technology with domestic experts and with our science.

The meeting of Serbian journalists continued with the speech by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo. He stated that the economic situation in the province is still very difficult, but pointed out that there have been some tendencies lately which are encouraging. According to Kurtesi's estimation, there is also a certain political stabilization which is a result of the LC being more on the offensive at all levels and of an intensified mobility of all other socialist forces.

Kurtesi especially pointed out that the working people and citizens of Kosovo, primarily of Albanian nationality, through their practical reactions in stopping hostile excesses, increasingly confirm that they accept the policy of the LC and the Kosovo political platform. It goes without saying, Kurtesi concluded, that much more can be done in stabilizing the Kosovo political situation, but this also requires more time.

In the afternoon, Slavko Veselinov, president of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Vojvodina, will speak at the meeting of Serbian journalists.

Markovic, Grlickov Speeches

LD120436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The situation in which "all work in the same or similar way" should be overcome as soon as possible. The LC, regardless of the special responsibilities it has in society, should not and must not take on all the tasks and duties in this development stage of our society. Its special responsibilities and tasks can be realized only through the participation, ability, and readiness of the membership to fight in the delegate and self-managing organs, in the Socialist Alliance, in the trade unions, in the youth and other organizations and communities for the best and most progressive solutions.

This is one of the highlights of the speech by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the role of the LC in implementing the policy of the socioeconomic stabilization at today's forum organized within the framework of the meetings of Serbian journalists.

The LC also has a special responsibility, according to Markovic, in exerting an influence on the synthesis of one-sided interests -- not from positions of power, but as the most conscious force capable of grasping the perspective and the joint interest of the working class.

Replying to journalists' questions about responsibility for the present economic difficulties and ideopolitical differentiation, Markovic said that differentiation was more orientated towards current and future tasks.

One could perhaps say that this leadership has led to a high indebtedness of the country and to difficulties in supplying the population, but one must bear in mind that Yugoslavia since the war, with a growth rate of 6.2 percent, is among the six countries with the fastest development in the world. Due to an increase in interest rates, our country in 3 years has paid 1.86 billion dollars more for the same credits; 3 billion dollars more for an even smaller quantity of oil; 800 million dollars for differences in the exchange rates. This has certainly not been the policy of the Yugoslav leadership. As a developing country we have had to incur debts; consequently, the only question is whether all these loans have been used in the best possible way, although the fact is that equipment worth 12 billion dollars has been exported.

Positive stabilization results, too, are little known: In the past 3 years Yugoslavia reduced its balance of payments deficit from 3.6 billion dollars to 450 million dollars, the amount of imports being covered was increased to 80 percent and during a reduction in the pace of world foreign trade exchange, the share of our country in world trade increased from 0.40 to 0.52 percent.

All this as well as the socioeconomic prerequisites created by the 1974 Constitution and the Law on Associated labor have resulted in there now being more favorable circumstances for the socioeconomic reform than in 1965 when the economic reform was set in line, but which has never been fully carried out.

Alexandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee, then spoke with journalists about the current issues in international relations. The world today, in his words, is passing through a stage which has never been so full of dangers. In Europe, which appears to be stabilized to a large extent, relations are moving in the direction of destabilization and exacerbation. The entire mechanism on which world peace rested in this decade has found itself in a crisis. The peace based on the divisions arising from the war has been an unstable one anyway, and now this mechanism has become not only insufficient to balance and resolve the differences and opposing tendencies which have arisen, but has itself come into conflict with the objective laws of world development and has become in many cases the source of conflicts and of danger for peace.

It is now more clear than ever before, Grlickov stressed, that general peace cannot be upheld if it is not at the same time also a special peace, and that global peace among great powers and groupings does not last if it does not bring valid peace to every nation.

The global bloc equilibrium has come into conflict with the aspirations for autonomous development in countries aligned to blocs on one hand, and newly-liberated countries on the other. This bloc mechanism has come into conflict with the growing and already largely urgent demands for development and transformation of society in individual countries. Conservative systems provide proof of their inability to resolve social and economic crises. Progressive alternatives are maturing in many countries, but their implementation is often restricted and in conflict with bloc divisions and interests, and thus the independent road of progress of a country at times paradoxically becomes the element of international instability.

Has the position of Yugoslavia strengthened or weakened in the context of such an international situation? We can reply that all our difficulties, economic ones first and foremost, as well as those connected with the events in Kosovo have not undermined in any serious way the basic foundations of our international position. Grlickov noted that this is true because, in the first place, solutions for the crisis in world relations are seen more than ever before in the context of the policy which our country pursues within the framework of the political philosophy of nonalignment. The vitality of our internal and foreign political concepts obliges us even more to resolve the internal, above all, economic difficulties, as well as moral problems, as systematically and as speedily as possible. This is the fundamental prerequisite for maintaining our prestige, role, and position in the world.

Just as we have always been among the first and most sincere champions of detente, so are we fighting with the same conviction for its renewal. When we say that the range of detente must be expanded, we in no way deny the role of great powers in this process. Negotiations and trust should be reestablished first among the great powers. Halting and restricting the arms race and the agreement on the progressive reduction in arms is the first step in the relaxation of tension, and this cannot be achieved without the great powers.

In backing every effort in this direction for which at this point in time there is obviously no identical readiness of the great powers, the warning, however, should be sounded that peace and coexistence would again find themselves in increasingly grave crises if one were to stop after this first step.

One should go from the detente of "the great" to the detente "for all and among all" as soon as possible and not by transferring the agreements and rules of the detente of "the great" to "the small" but that "the small," too, should participate on equal footing in determining them.

Our view has always been that peace is indivisible and that it could not be maintained with a chain reaction of outbreaks of local war "in the margins of the general conflict." The area of the struggle for these principles in the crises today is not narrowing down. We, therefore, consider as inaccurate any other kind of estimate of the international position in general and ours in particular, any assertion that our policy finds itself in a restricted space or in some kind of encirclement. The need to affirm the principles and to realize the policy which we have worked for is greater than ever before because the crises are more grave and our prestige and friendships are for this reason definitely not decreasing, Aleksandr Grlickov said.

Markovic Interview

AU111945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Zivojin Jerotijevic and Bozidar Veljkovic report on talks of Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Serbian journalists at the meeting of Serbian journalists in Belgrade on 11 June -- passages within quotation denote Markovic recorded voice]

[Text] The journalists asked Dragoslav Markovic many questions. One of their questions dealt with the explanation of the concept of ideological-political differentiation as regards mistakes in the economy. "Differentiation in the LC and society cannot be realistically carried out in most cases on the basis of the past. It is carried out on the basis of future tasks. Now we as a society face a certain stage and certain tasks. Differentiation must be carried out in the struggle to fulfill our tasks during this stage. The responsibility for errors in the preceding period is another matter. It is not a matter of differentiation but rather simply a matter of responsibility."

The economic situation in which we now find ourselves is characterized differently. According to some, it is a given situation and, according to others, it is a crisis. Speaking about this question, Dragoslav Markovic said:

"I think that in the case of a society which has faced the problems and a society which has a clear program -- and today, we have it, we have had it since the Starting Foundations [of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization program prepared by the Kraigher Commission] -- it is impossible to talk about a crisis. It is impossible to talk about a crisis because we have a program to overcome the difficulties. I am deeply convinced that this program that we have worked out in the Starting Foundations and the separate documents, and which we are now completing with this synthesis is a platform for overcoming the difficulties.

"Let me give you in passing some information which is not very well known although the comrade journalists who follow economic problems probably know it. I think it is quite in order that, in order to change something in awareness and behavior, we have recently stressed the negative aspects of our situation and the failures to fulfill tasks. But consider some data which are very interesting. Within a 3-year period, Yugoslavia reduced -- well, yes, I agree, at heavy cost -- its balance of payments deficit from $3.6 billion to $400 million by the end of 1982.

And, of course, it did it under the conditions of an unsatisfactory structure. [as heard] Today, Yugoslavia's exports pay for 80 percent of its imports. France is the only country in Europe that can show a higher percentage in this respect -- 81 percent. Austria's exports pay for 79 percent of its imports. Under conditions of a declining rate of international trade, in the last 3 years, Yugoslavia increased its participation in international trade from 0.4 to 0.52 percent.

"Therefore this is not a crisis. What is essential in my opinion is the fact that we face certain economic and social difficulties. We would be in a crisis if we lacked a program of development, of a way out of difficulties. I am convinced that today we have it. We must mobilize ourselves and carry it out."

The journalists asked whether a sufficient degree of unity exists in our leadership as regards finding the best ways of overcoming the difficulties.

"I think that in this respect there are two mistaken notions. First, unity in what? Is this a matter of unity on every single concrete case, every concrete phenomenon, a unity which is predetermined? Or is it a matter of unity on the basis of programmatic orientations: socialism, self-management, nonalignment, equality, and so forth; the Constitution, the LC Statute and Program, LC documents, and so forth? As regards the concrete matters, we must continue to create unity in action, too, but we must create it with due consideration for all differences and specific conditions in all individual areas, the relationship of forces, and so forth. Otherwise we might reach very wrong conclusions about disunity.

"And second, unity is never given once for all time. Unity is built and it is necessary to struggle for unity in every situation and on every occasion. I could not say that, today, there is disunity in the Yugoslav leadership. I can state with full responsibility that there is no disunity in the highest Yugoslav leadership, in the LC, and other structures as regards these orientations. But as regards the concrete matters in our country, in my opinion, real and detailed analysis and discussions are lacking to a somewhat greater extent -- analysis and discussions through which unity would be achieved."

Also asked was how true is the appraisal that, as regards the so-called rotation of cadres, we only have a horizontal orientation and that vertical rotation is lacking. Dragoslav Markovic answered:

"I do not have precise data for others. But consider, for instance, the composition of the Serbian delegate assembly, the composition of the Serbian Executive Council, and the composition of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Serbia. Consider the composition of these bodies by names, by ages of members, and so forth and you will see that two-thirds of the members are completely new people. I think that the aforementioned appraisal is not true. New people are coming but they are people of the same political orientation. I think that this is good and we will continue to struggle for this to the end. We will struggle to ensure that, within the process of rejuvenation and rotation--and this is one of the tasks of the LC -- new young people -- but people of the same self-managing socialist orientation -- come up."

HODZA SPEAKS ON ARMY, KOSOVO ANNIVERSARY

LD111123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Pristina, June 10 (TANJUG) -- The present status of Kosovo as a socialist autonomous province, constituent factor of the Yugoslav Federation and component of the Republic of Serbia cannot be questioned on any grounds, pointed out member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza here today (Friday). He spoke on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Kosovo and Metohija.

"We gained what we (?have) today in the common people's liberation war and revolution and we sanctioned it by joint decisions and positions. We are all bound to observe it," Fadilj Hodza stated.

He recalled that the partisans of Kosovo had fought in the people's liberation war under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Supreme Commander Josip Broz Tito. "We fought resolutely against the occupiers' 'divide-and-rule' policy, against nationalism and chauvinism of any kind, against all territorial claims, and against all 'greater states' of occupiers and quislings", said Fadilj Hodza.

In assessing the present situation in Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza said that the counterrevolutionary forces in the province are no more in a position to carry out any important actions. He warned, however, that the enemy is still present.

Turning to the problem of Serbian and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza stressed the need for measures that would put an end to any pressure. "Those who exert it must be condemned most strongly, both in political-moral and in administrative terms," he stated.

Fadilj Hodza described the creation of a social and political atmosphere in which all -- Albanians, Serbs, Moslems, Turks, and others -- will feel free and equal, as one of the most important tasks of the progressive forces in Kosovo.

SUKRIJA ALARMED BY EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD122118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Here in Kosovo and throughout the country, wherever income is created and spent, we must finally perceive and wipe out the illusion that someone else can resolve the problem, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said during a consultative meeting with presidents of the Kosovo LC Municipal Committees, held in Pristina on 9 June.

This realisation, added Sukrija, must be present in all citizens, and primarily among the leading people in all structures of society. Whoever fails to understand this, whoever carries on in his old way and looks for all the avenues for spending something that has not been created and getting hold of resources, is working contrary to the positions of the LC line.

Ali Sukrija paid particular attention to the political and security situation and the problem of Serbian and Montenegrin emigration.

We are all agreed, he said, that emigration is not a good thing. The dangerous aspect of emigration is that it will destabilize the situation in Kosovo and influence other environments.

It is absolutely insufficient to merely condemn the pressures brought to bear on people to emigrate; nor is it sufficient to adopt conclusions to the effect that we are in favor of the Serbs and Montenegrins staying. The whole attitude must be altered. The commission [as received] must change its attitude toward the Serbs and Montenegrins if it really wants them to exist. The LC basic organizations -- the Communists who are there, the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins -- must alter their attitude toward each other. I fear we are officially agreed only at the meetings. After the meetings we no longer act in unison and a difficult situation ensues: introversion and apathy on the part of the Albanians, and insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins.

I am not speaking abstractly, said Sukrija. I have had conversations with a huge number of Serbs and Montenegrins, Communists and citizens, individually and in groups. I have sought an answer to the question of why there is no security in Kosov. It is not merely the fault of some organs that act ineffectively, hastily, or energetically, but rather a feeling or climate that is created.

The Serbs and Montenegrins must feel free here, but they must also feel that they are a combat unit in the battle we are waging to overcome the situation together. I think there are many cases where this combative feeling is absent, where there is a certain tendency to give in to the elemental forces; this must not be allowed.

All kinds of excesses occur here. For instance, in Decani they have again attacked the graveyard. Small children were caught. Since when have those children been nationalists? Were they born nationalists? No. They must have learned or heard this from someone who cannot bear a Serbian or Montenegrin graveyard.

We need more cadres than we have, and the departure of these cadres is a flight from the battle. I do not condone this departure, no matter what the motivation. In this delicate historic battle for economic stabilization this is not good. We must fight together. I am worried by the fact that we are unanimous at meetings and when we adopt assessments, but that later we make diverse comments. This means we are only formally agreed. We must resolve this situation. Communists cannot have two policies or two platforms, but one and one alone. The battle must be waged together, said Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

MACEDONIAN LC OFFICIAL URGES COOPERATION

LD132346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Skopje 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Speaking at the scientific gathering on "socio-political organizations in implementing and developing the political system of socialist self-management," Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, noted that cooperation and program coordination with the LCY Central Committee and with central committees of other republics and with provincial committees was necessary and that without it unity in the LCY could not be achieved. In this connection, Markovski said that he believed that the question of unity in the LCY was not approached in the same way in all socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Recently there have been several assessments of lack of unity. This was stressed in particular at the Croatian LC conference. True, the question of unity is raised in implementing the policy agreed upon and not with regard to the basic orientation in the LC, Markovski said. There have also been several critical assessments of the attitude of the LC in other republics and provinces regarding certain phenomena in the economic, cultural, and other spheres of life. Criticism is both necessary and useful and it should not be fettered. However, it is unacceptable when without sufficient mutual cooperation the view of one environment is proclaimed as the attitude of the entire LC [words indistinct]. In this way, fairly tense situations are created, and lack of trust in our relations emerges and this is harmful to the political action of the LC and of other sociopolitical organizations and it certainly helps enemy activity.

Markovski also said: It is not a good thing that the LC has isolated itself in some organizations of associated labor and adopted a very sectarian attitude. The problem of sectarianism is an old ill of ours and it has been present during the entire time of the development and activity of the LC. This sectarianism is manifested in underestimating the role and work of the sociopolitical organizations, the activity of the LC in the Socialist Alliance, in the trade unions, in the Youth Federation, in social organizations. In the LC, sectarianism is most pronounced in the form of undemocratic relations. A special problem is the LC attitude toward the work of delegations and delegates.

There are few basic LC organizations that are putting this issue on the agenda. Even at action conferences hardly anybody ever mentions that there are delegates and a delegate system within which decisions should be made. It is clear that if matters are not resolved in this way, they will be resolved in a different way, which is well-known to all of us.

All these problems are particularly manifest in the cadre policy. There are, for instance, attempts to check on LC members through internal affairs organs for certain duties and tasks in the LC itself.

In connection with the cadre policy there are a number of issues that we shall have to discuss.

At the end of his speech Markovski raised yet another question, of great importance not only for the LC and its leadership but also farther afield. This question is ideopolitical activity. There is little reading and preparation for solid political work. One rarely goes further than the material that has been prepared, and the materials themselves are very often voluminous and many LC members and workers in production have no time to read them and cannot prepare themselves well for debate, given the manner in which the materials are presented to them, and they thus remain in a position of inferiority and do not participate in the work, though it is precisely their attitudes that are of immense value when a certain policy is debated.